HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,060—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
2nd Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284	CHINA	7912
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6322
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	5593
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	.....	.....
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	5777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6905
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	5500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	5593
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
MERA	5,878	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 8th Jan. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Barberovich	4,235	11th Feb. 1904

*Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 460	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers by VENICE transhipto at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A STEAMER			29th Feb. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 1st Jan., 1904, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Jan., 1904, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th Jan., 1904, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the fore going or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st December, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 31st Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th Jan., 1904, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

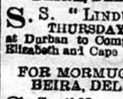
S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about 5th Jan., 1904.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY:—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	325	300	300	500
MARSEILLES	525	900	450	700	390	550
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	610
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
C.	HADDON HALL	680	A. Buck	4th Jan.
C.	RYDAL HALL	620	Foster Curtis	10th Jan.
A.	PROME	5200	F. McKay	12th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	5000	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	10th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Knaut	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	J. Campbell	30th Apl.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to

MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS. BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office). LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL
KHURSHAED MUNZIL
LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY,

For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.

GOLD CHATELAINE BAGS AND CHAIN PURSES.

LARGE SIZE, 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 400, Rs. 420, Rs. 560, and Rs. 850
SMALLER SIZE „ „ Rs. 185, Rs. 195, Rs. 225, and Rs. 285
PLAIN GOLD FRAME or SET WITH FINE PEARLS, TURQUOISES, AND RUBIES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

We hold Photographs at the disposal of Up-country Residents.

CHAIN PURSES CHARMS. Suitable for wear on Muff Chains or Bracelets.

18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 16-8.

SEE OUR GOLD MUFF CHAINS

at Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 125.

ALSO

OUR FINE LINE OF NECKLETS and LOCKETS TO MATCH

CURRENT LINES.

CHAIN BRACELETS, BANGLES, LACE PINS, TWIN BROOCHES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

WEST END WATCH CO.

11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES:

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	...	...	...	Rs.	16	8 per 100
„ „ „	II	...	...	...	„	13	2 „ „
„ „ „	III	...	...	...	„	11	10 „ „
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	...	...	„	17	10 „ „
„ „	II	...	...	...	„	13	2 „ „
„ „	III	...	...	...	„	10	11 „ „
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	...	„	17	7 „ „
„	II	...	...	...	„	13	8 „ „
„	III	...	...	...	„	11	14 „ „
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	..	...	..	„	16	8 „ „
„ „	II	...	...	...	„	13	2 „ „
„ „	III	...	...	...	„	11	10 „ „

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS

BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix...	Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's
„	Especiales...	„ 17/-	„ „	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes ...	„ 19/12	„ „	in 50's & 25's
„	Graciosos ...	„ 13/8	„ „	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S

From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 160
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
BOMBAY MARU	4621	T. Murai	21st Dec.	31st Dec.
IDZUMI MARU	3230	M. Yagi	31st Dec.	30th Dec.
HIROSHIMA MARU	3233	J. Nagao	19th Jan.	29th Jan.
KINSHIU MARU	3351	T. Harrison.	31st Jan.	9th Feb.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	1403	K. Kori	15th Feb.	27th Feb

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee

BOMBAY RACES.

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION." The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars. 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ORDERS FOR

NEW YEAR CAKES

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

N.B.—ALL OUR CAKES WILL THIS YEAR BEAR OUR STAMP.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Rs. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

APOLLO BUNDER

RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.

THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNERS

(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE

On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M., from Re. 1 and upwards.

Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM

Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE, ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints, RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA.

ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

RETURN VISIT OF THE

HENRY DALLAS'

MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

3 NIGHTS ONLY 3

TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 30TH DECEMBER,
"A RUNAWAY GIRL."

THURSDAY, 31ST DECEMBER,
"THE MESSENGER BOY."

FRIDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1904,
New and Revised Production of
"GENTLEMAN JOE."
Mr. PERCIVAL KNIGHT as "Gentleman Joe"

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	" 3
Pit Chairs	" 2
Gallery	" 1

Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & CO.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ON and after the 1st proximo, the BRANCH OFFICES of the above Company will be REMOVED from the "Oil Secretariat," Apollo Street to "ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS," Nos. 42-8 Church Gate Street, Fort.

C. M. ROSS,
Res. Secretary.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND CLUB SECRETARIES.

WANTED SITUATION by thoroughly competent man as Hotel Manager, Assistant in large Hotel, or as Club Steward, 16 years' experience in India, Certificates wanted for 23/1, trustworthiness all-round abilities &c. English. Address "158 D" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th December, 1903, and 15th January 1904, the undersigned will be glad to ISSUE TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

FIRST CLASS RETURN ..... Rs. 60
SECOND CLASS RETURN ..... " 30

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st January, 1904, the MAIL and MIXED TRAINS between POONA, BANGALORE and MYSORE via HUBLI and HARIHAR WILL RUN as under:—

READ FROM TOP. READ FROM BOTTOM.

Mixed.	Mail.	STATIONS.		Mail.	Mixed.
H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.
7 20	19 15	D POONA	A	6 0	15 50
9 50	9 29	A	D	15 44	22 35
10 33	9 33	D BELGAUM	A	15 31	22 18
			D	10 0	1 [illegible] 0
18 15	14 57	A	D	9 43	14 10
18 45	15 12	D	A	9 43	14 10
1 0	19 36	A	D	4 53	6 50
1 21	19 51	D	A	4 44	2 35
18 20	7 20	A	D	17 0	8 20
22 40	8 20	D	A	16 30	5 45
6 0	14 20	A MYSORE	D	10 30	21 30

For further particulars, see Short Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 22nd December, 1903.

THE SWADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Re DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that of the Subscribed portion of the above Debentures the following bearing the NUMBERS hereunder given have been DRAWN for PAYMENT under the provisions for that purpose enforsed upon the Debentures and the same will on paid off at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, on and after the 31th day of December, 1903,

THE NUMBERS ARE:—

3, 7, 21, 31, 37, 45, 51, 52, 53, 84, 113, 116, 121, 122, 133, 147, 159, 161, 183, 221, 236, 311, 214, 215, 232, 248, 252, 253, 234, 238, 249, 301, 314, 342, 344, 351, 352, 368, 411, 442, 444, 445, 459, 454, 461, 464, 484, 495, 497, 498, 531, 552, 553, 571, 584, 593, 603, 614, 621, 631, 634, 645, 652, 651, 670, 675, 681, 684, 674, 694, 712, 717, 722, 725, 729, 750, 754, 807, 809, 811, 825, 824, 841, 844, 847, 875, 876.

TATA & SONS,
Agents,
The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, BRASS AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES AND TYRES, GALVANIZED IRON FENCE WIRE, WASTE PAPER, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1904, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and the Assistant Storekeeper at Dhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 20 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction. Only cash, currency notes or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Bombay, Parel, 18th December, 1903.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at the Railway Administrative Offices, near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 11th January, 1904, Tenders for the SUPPLY of about 42,00 TONS of BENGAL COAL of the best quality, free from Dust, Stone, Earth or other impurities, also free from Dampness, required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to be delivered in the following approximate monthly quantities:—

		Portsmouth.	Bombay.
February,	1904	....3,000 Tons	...
March	"	....3,000 "	...
April	"	....3,000 "	April 4,000
May	"	....1,000 "	May 4,000
June	"	....4,000 "	...
July	"	....4,000 "	...
August	"	....3,000 "	...
September to December	"	....9,000 "	September 2,000 October 2,000
		Total (a) 30,000	(b) 12,000

Tenderers should quote the price per ton for (a) 30,000 Tons delivered into Wagons for despatch by Rail and for (b) 12,000 tons overside in Bombay Harbour.

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the estimated monthly requirements as given above.

Pits agents consignments to be despatched in full truck Loads.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's forms, which together with specifications can be had on application to the Agent at Rs. 2 per copy.

Tenders should be submitted separately for all-home and sea-borne coal (on the proper kind of form in each case) and should be superscribed accordingly.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. HARVEY,
Acting Agent

Agent's Office, Bombay, 23rd December, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1904.
Offered at As. 12 per Shilling.

FOOLSCAP SIZE.

No.		Rs.	as.
31.	Week at an opening	1	2
31.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1	14
31.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Cloth	3	6
42.	Half a page to a day	2	4
48.	Half a page to a day. Interleaved Blotting	2	10
41.	Whole page to a day	3	12

QUARTO SIZE.

34.	Week on a page. Interleaved Blotting	0	12
33.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1	8
49.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1	2
44.	Half page to a day. Interleaved Blotting	1	14
43.	Whole page to a day	3	0
43.	Whole page to a day. Cloth	4	2

OCTAVO SIZE.

35.	Week at an opening	0	12
35.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Blotting	1	2
35.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Cloth	1	14
47.	Week at an opening. Interleaved Cloth	1	2
47.	Week at an opening	0	12
36.	Week on a page. Interleaved Blotting	0	12
9.	Half page to a day. Cloth	3	12
46.	Half page to a day. Cloth	3	0

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AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

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TENT PACKED EVERYWHERE.

The Show that Never Broke a Promise.

WE ALWAYS KEEP OUR WORD.

Pony Jack dancing Polka to the tune of Music. Double Trapeze, by the flying traveller PANDURANG and the ladder balance, SHUNKER, the grotesque trick-rider. The DECCAN COUPLE or pushing him back by Nagar Horses, etc., etc.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AND EVERY SUCCESSIVE NIGHT,

In the MAMMOTH PAVILION on the ESPLANADE, oppo. Elphinstone H. School.

SUNDRI, THE LARGEST PERFORMING ELEPHANT, introduced in the arena by PROF. MORE.

The docility of Pony Bichwa while the massive animal passes her huge legs over it, and a hoard of other amusements.

Daring Wrestling with the ROYAL BENGAL TIGER in the Arena by a well-known Gymnast AND A VARIETY of ACROBATIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and As. 8.
SEATS RESERVED AT SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per Hansa Line s. s. "NEIDENFELS," Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments or above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 30th December, 1903.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during the year 1904-905, of the following articles:—

1, Cloths, Flannels, Putties, White and Khaki Drill, Webbing, Khaki Cotton Braid, Woollen Belts, Cotton Drawers, &c. These articles are required to be of bona-fide Indian Manufacture.

2, Leather articles such as Gymnasium and Magazine Shoes, Gaiters, Spur Straps, &c.

3, Wool Laces, Cords, Badges, &c.

4, Purchase of Corn Cuttings, Sweepings, Old Packing Materials, Iron Hooping and Waste Paper.

Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m., on the 20th January, 1904. Any further information and forms of Tenders can be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

H. R. MARRETT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP BRASS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th January, 1904, for the PURCHASE of about 50 TONS of BRASS SCRAP, which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender Form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction. Only Cash, Currency or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery, which must be completed within a month of acceptance of Tender.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 28th December, 1903.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers of the above Fund will be held in the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 30th January, 1904, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors, to lay before the Meeting the Books of the Fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts and a List of Subscribers and Pensioners in accordance with Fund Rule 38, and to fill by election under Fund Rule 5 the three vacancies caused by the retirement by Rotation of three Directors, also to elect Auditors for the ensuing year as required by Rule 8.

The following is the List of Subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board. Subscribers desiring to vote for the election of Directors should send in their votes to this office two clear days before the date of Meeting.

By Order of Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

Names of Subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board,

A. H. ANTHONY.	Rev. C. JORDAN.
J. de B. BAMPTON.	N. G. MUKERJI.
C. N. BANERJEE.	S. G. PEATTS.
A. S. BATEMAN.	C. A. RODRIGUES.
H. F. W. BRADBURY.	C. SANDFORD.
K. P. DUNN.	M. G. SIMPSON.
E. J. E. FALOON,	K. B. W. THOMAS.
E. A. FREITAS.	*C. A. TWEEDALE.
C. HODGSON.	A. J. WILSON (1)
C. V. JACOB.	*A. J. WILSON (2)
*P. L. HALLIDAY.	

* N.B.—Retiring from Board by rotation.

NOTICE.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Rs. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

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FIRST PLACE at all Examinations is universal with THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING INST. Prospectus on application to S. B. BILLIMORIA, 10, Church Gate, Street.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—JURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS ready laid for Panchgani and Mahableshwar at very Moderate Rates. Also first class Rubber Tyred Landaus and Victorias with good Horses, for use at Poona. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHA, V. Dholomal Dak Supplier to H. E. the Governor, Main Street, Poona.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machine had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it; hard purgatives harm more than they help; move the Bowels by gentle means; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL Rs. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses, etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PLATINOGRAPH ENLARGEMENT.—Highest quality of work.—DEVARE & Co., Artists and Photographers, 67, Medows Street, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kerr and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-4-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-5-2 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply O. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Times and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India [illegible] Postal, and other useful Information. Price 1 Anna. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Source. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per box, Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

OVERLAND SUMMARY. PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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Best available berths secured. Reductions to Railway Employes, Missionaries and families obtained.

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For particulars and sailings apply to

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KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.

PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 0—1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0—2 gallons, Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1—3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2—4 gallons, Rs. 30-0 nett.

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.
Specially for
KEMP & CO., LTD.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

XMAS 1903.

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WE WOULD REQUEST OUR CUSTOMERS TO KINDLY COME AND INSPECT OUR STOCK OF

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FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
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PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY ONE OF THE BEST DRIVING BELTS,

It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.

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LARGE STOCKS HELD.

ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
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NOTES.

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EASILY CURE

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THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

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Apply to
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THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

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Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.
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MONUMENTALISTS
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

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BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moulton City.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
1 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.
PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 3 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.
Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN, Secretary.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..... Rs. 12,50,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 16,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL..Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, Exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, whereby travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc

WM. LLEWELLYN, Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	IOLLO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	IYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000: but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	... ...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	... ...	„ 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	... ...	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances
at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	... 4½ „
„ 6 Months	... 4 „
„ 3 „	... 3 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS, Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the Trustees to the Estate of Esa Haji Abubakar and Esa Haji Abubakar & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, near the Pombay Bank, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 1 p.m. following fancy goods suitable for Christmas presents consisting of plateware in variety, fantalus frames, albumbs, dressing bags, electric fans, companions, centrepieces, bronze figures and clocks, wall clocks, carriage time pieces, fancy glassware, terracotta figures, phonograph, feather fans, Christmas cards, etc.,
The property is now on view.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, COPPER AND BRASS UTENSILS, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m, the following ornaments and utensils belonging to the estate of the late Khandu Bhiva Lanare, viz:—Gold Kuddas finger rings, petti, nagley, ear ornaments, set with small pearls, bracelets doorlapan., mungotas, Kakni, bangles, gathla, head ornament, neck ornaments, earrings, silver tora, langree, bangle, waist chains, neck chains, copper and brass utensils, wooden boxes, table cupboard; copper and brass toys, wearing apparal, etc,

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND PROPERTIES AT CURRY ROAD, VICTORIA ROAD, PYDHOWNI ROAD, AND MEMONWADA ROAD.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 411 of 1900.

(1) Suleman Hasum, one of the heirs and legal representatives of Yemnabai, widow of Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Cosman Dawood, deceased; (2) Hoorbai, wife of Suleman Hasum, one of the heirs and legal representatives of the said Yemnabai as well as of Rabiabai, daughter of Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Cosman, deceased, both of Bombay Memon Mahomedan inhabitants residing at Nakhoda Mohalla, in the town and island of Bombay—Plaintiffs.

vs,

(1) Haji Ahmed Haji Cosman, (2) Khatizabai, (3) Hajrabai, (4) Fatmabai, (5) Rookiabai and (6) Ebrahim, all minors under the age of 18 years, the daughters and son of Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Cosman Pawood, in their own right and also as the residuary heirs and legal representatives of Rabiabai, daughter of Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Cosman deceased, by their guardian ad-litem, F. H. D. Brito, of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Bandora in Salsette—Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Minocheher Ardeshir Vakil and Ardeshir Merwanji Madon, the Special Commissioners appointed by the decree made in the above suit on the 19th day of June, 1903, and pursuant to the directions therein contained, the undermentioned immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. Auctioneers, on the premises, on the days and at the hours hereinafter mentioned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

LOT NO. I.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January, 1904, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of toras freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2,957 square yards or thereabouts together with the chawl or range of buildings standing thereon, situate and being at Curry Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3414 (D) and Street No. 4 and which said land or ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 662, 663, 687, 689, and 753, and new Nos. 20-12646 and new survey Nos 3 A 2674, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage, on or towards the west by the property of Haji Karim Mahomed, on or towards the north by the property of Shamji Madhowji, and on or towards the south by Curry Road aforesaid,

LOT NO. II.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 9th day of January, 1904, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with five buildings or dwelling-houses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Mount or Victoria Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,807 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 71703 and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 7706 (1), 7706 (2), 7706 (4) 7706 (5), and 7706 (6) and Street Nos. 14-1, 14-A, and 3-A, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the north by the property belonging to the Improvement Society or the Victoria Gardens, on or towards the east by the property of Haji Hassum Haji Chotani, on or towards the south by the said Mount Road or Victoria Road, and on or towards the west partly by the mosque and partly by the property of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan.

LOT NO. III.

To be sold on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1904, at 3-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and being at Pydhowni Road without the Fort of Bombay, fronting the same on the north side thereof in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 75 and now under ward No. 2153 and street Nos. 38-39 and bounded on or towards the east by the house formerly belonging to one Oomar Ebrahim Valadina and now to Fajurbai, widow of the late Memon Sajur Isani, on or towards the west by the house of Memon Haji Tar Mahomed Issak, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said Pydhowni Road,

LOT NO. IV.

To be sold on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1904, at 4-30 p.m,

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being at Memonwada, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by Admeasurement 195 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 720, new No. 1838, old survey No. 2715 and new survey No. 1311, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 602 and Street Nos. 303, 307, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by Memonwada Road aforesaid, on the north by the property of Memon Haji Karim Mahomed and on the south by the property of Abdulla Aboo.

LOT NO. V.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1904, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, belonging to the Fazendar Ludha Ebrahim, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being at Old Memonwada Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Memonwada Street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the Jamatkhana of Halai Memons, and on or towards the south by the property of Abdul Shakoor Haji Abdool Latif, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assesment under ward No. 2295 and street No. 459, 561.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamroo and Mineeheiber, Solicitors, at their office No. 21, Forbes Street, Fort, or Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors, at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 441 of 1901.

Jugmohundas Mungaldas ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

F. Y. Smith and others ..... Defendants.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR MUNGALDAS NATHOOBHOY, C.S.I.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the abovenamed first defendant, and by virtue of a decree of the High Court passed in the above suit and dated the 4th day of October, 1899, sell by Public Auction the following immoveable properties on the irrespective premises on the days mentioned below, viz:—

1st—On WEDNESDAY, the 20th January, 1904, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The property known as the "Cutlery or Green Market," at the corner of Shaik Alli Janjeekar Street and Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of 1,962 square yards or thereabouts, more or less, with the shops and godowns constructed and standing thereon. This property brings in a considerable net rental, and is most advantageously situated.

2nd—On THURSDAY, the 21st day of January, 1904, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The property known as the Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy Cloth Market adjoining Shaik Memon Street and Gill Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of about 10,621 square yards, more or less, with the shops, dwelling-houses and godowns, chawls and other buildings constructed thereon, with wells and appurtenances thereto. This property is a very valuable one, and brings in a large net rental. (Part of this property is leasehold renewable in perpetuity).

3rd—On FRIDAY, the 22nd January, 1904, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

A piece of land used as a feasting cart, situate at old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of 1,757 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages and building standing thereon. This property has not yet been developed, but is of considerable value as a site for dwelling houses or godowns.

4th—On SATURDAY, the 23rd January, 1904, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

A piece of land at Nowlucka, within the Fort of Bombay comprising two plots abutting the thoroughfare called Fort Street, opposite to St. George's Hospital, containing an area of 101½ square yards. The ground is vacant and adjoins a well called Cullandas well.

Detailed advertisements regarding sale of the above properties have been published in the local newspapers in the months of October and November last.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford & Co. Auctioneers, Bombay, or to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors to the Vendor, at their office in Old Secretariat Buildings, in Apollo Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th December, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IVORY,

On MONDAY, the 4th January, 1904, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3rd Bhatwada Street, near Bhuleshwar, in Mr. Choonilal Laljee's place of business or Pehadi and by his order and on account and at the risk of Adhbhoy Varohoy Maniar—

One lot ivory chuttas,
One lot ivory pothes.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th December, 1903.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Linden House," Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood chin and carved household furniture, by Wimbridge, Hoblins and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, drawing-room sofas and chairs, almirahs and cabinets, marble top dressing and washband tables, first-rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet toned ebonized cottage piano by Soundy and Co, rich flower vases and table ornaments, terra-cotta and parian busts, Hinks's and Ditmar's table, hanging and wall lamps, teakwood double bedstead by Wimbridge, rich Persian carpets, an English stove by Smith and Welstood, China mattings, etc., etc., the property of F. RAPER, Esqr. Manager Telephone Co., of Bombay. Proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 55 of the Railway Act IX of 18.0 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seeds in bags, gunning iron in bundles, tamarind in bundles, hemp in bundles, waste cotton in bundles, full press bales of cotton, cotton in docras, boxes of wines, boxes of luggage, boxes of bidies, boxes of cigars, loose grain in heaps, and other miscellaneous articles etc.

Anraya to Wari Bunder Bill No. 406-55 and invoice No. 151 of 5-10-1903, 2 bags out of 103 bags bajree,

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M,

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order,
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order,
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 bay Arab, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th December, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Stock-in-trade of the partnership business carried on in the name of Khakeebhoy Pudumsey of Very Valuable and Rich Chandeliers, Pier-glasses, Furniture, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Receiver appointed by the High Court, in Suit No. 834 of 1901, Ahmedbhoy Meherelibboy vs. Cassumalli Meherallibhoy and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell on the premises by Public Auction, in convenient lots, on MONDAY, the 4th January 1904, at 2 p.m. the stock-in-trade consisting of rich chandeliers, pier glasses, bracket mirror fairy lights, table ornaments, chandelier and lamp fittings, plateware, cutlery, glassware, Chinaware earthenware, hall carpets, lamps, drawing-room sofas and chairs, teakwood chairs, flagstaffs, shop furniture, &c., lying in the shop at Kalbadevi, No. 259.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th December, 1903.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£88	=	— 1-8
3 „ Rentes	297 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ „ do, Indian Sterling Loan	£103 1-2	=	do
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£95 1-8	=	— 3-16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	25 15-16	=	+ 1-8
2 months hence	26 1-2	=	+ 1-8
Spot in New York	55 7-8	=	unchanged
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25'16	=	+ 1-2
Berlin „	20'43 1-2	=	unchanged
New York Demand	484	=	do
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 per ct	=	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-2 per ct	=	— 1-8
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per ct	=	unchanged
4 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8 per ct	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8 per ct	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 3-4 per ct	=	+ 1-2
7 days' market loans	4 per ct	=	+ 1-4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £50,000.
Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay for Rs. 6,00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 3s. 11 1-2d.

WHEAT—
White Karachi D.J. Sellers 28s. 9d. = + 1 1-2d. Tone of wheat quite buoyant.
Red Karachi J.-F. Buyers 28s. = — 4 1-2d. Tone of wheat quite but steady.
Yellow Guzerat. J.-F. Sellers 35s. 6d. = + 3d. Tone of Rapeseed Firmer.
Yellow Cawnpore J.-F. Sellers 36s. = + 6d. Tone of Rapeseed Firmer.
Brown, J.-F. Sellers 33s. 6d. = + 1 1-2d. Tone of Rapeseed Firmer.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 3-16.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats Steady. Manchester strong. Total Sales, 3,000. Spot 7'46 plus 28. Egyptian fair brown 9 1-8 plus 5-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 69,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar.-April
7'29	7'27	7'26	7'25
+19	+20	+21	+21
April-May.	May-June.	June-July	
7'25	7'24	7'22	
+22	+22	+22	
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.		
7'20	7'08		
+23	+26		

In New York—
Receipts at the Port 121,000
Do. last year 110,000
Exports to Great Britain 2,000
Do. do Continent 34,000
Mid-Uplands ..... 14'10 + 40
Futures, month of Dec. ..... 13'81 + 49
Do. do. March ..... 14'13 + 59

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 13 5-8 + 3-8
Futures, month of March ..... 14'39 — 18
Do. do. June ..... 14'31 + 73
Tone at close ..... Firm and Dearer.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 28th December, 1903:—

Cotton	15,165 bales.
Wheat	39,033 cwts.
Linseed	7,096 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	6,773 „
Gingellyseed	47,847 „
Poppyseed	2,668 „
Groundnuts	2,032 „
Castorseed	6,083 „
Rice	15,971 „
Myrabollams	21,908 „
Cottonseed	12,529 „

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 29.

EXCHANGE—Tone very firm.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4 1-8d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-8d.
Do 6 do do do 1s. 4 1-2d.
France 8 do do do 171 1-2
Marks 8 do do do 120 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 125
Shanghai 30 do do 175
Japan 30 do do 148 1-2
Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone declining.
Cash ..... 95'8
1st Settlement ..... 95'8
2nd do 95-12
Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Dec.	5 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 2nd Dec.	5 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd Dec.	5 do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	0	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	11	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	6	0	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready..	6	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	4	6
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	8	
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandeish ...	33	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	32	8	0 33 0
25 per cent. „ ...	31	8	0 32 0
50 per cent. „ ...	31	0	0
Black Kutnee ...	27	0	0
WHEAT.—Tone quiet.			
Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	29	8
Club No. 1	„	29	
Hard Red	„	22	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone firm.
Estimated sales ..... 4,000 bales
Imports 34,000

Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
7'37	7'35	7'31	7'33
+8	+8	+8	+8
Apl-May	May-June	June-July	
7'32	7'32	7'30	
+8	+8	+8	
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.		
7'28	7'16		
+8	+8		

Cotton.—The market opened firm in sympathy with the big rise in prices in the American markets. There has been a much better enquiry during the day from Exporters, and a considerable business has been done for forward delivery at an advance of about Rs. 3 on yesterday's quotations.

For ready Cotton also there has been a better demand both from Exporters and Mill's, and a good business has been put through at full prices.

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited.—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	224	223	...	25 Dec.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	236	224	...	25 Dec.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	236	224	...	25 Dec
Belati (M.-G.) descriptions	261	255	...	25 Dec.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	240	234	25 Dec.
Jalgaum do. ...	...	...	242	236 25 Dec.
Khamgaum do. ... } fair	263	257	...	25 Dec.
Karanja do. ... } staple				
Khandwa do.	259	253	...	25 Dec.
Damangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	266	260	...	25 Dec.
Nagpur (M.-G.) ...	268	262	...	25 Dec.
Oomras good staple (M.-G.)	270	264	...	25 Dec.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	283	...	265	25 March
	280	...		25 April
Bhownugger do. ...	260	250	...	25 May.
Do. (H.-G) ...	258	248	...	„
Mathia (M. G.) ...	241	234	...	25 March
S.-O. Dharwar ...	...	...	257	25 May.
Westerns ...	...	...	246	„

THE HENRY DALLAS COMPANY.

"BELLE OF NEW YORK."

An excellent production of that old favourite "The Belle of New York" was given last evening at the Novelty Theatre and that the theatre-going public of this city welcomes the change from variety to musical comedy was rendered manifest by the large attendance. The caste was much the same as when the Henry Dallas Company previously visited this city, the only change being in the title role which was taken by Miss Alice Wade. Bombay has previously had an opportunity of witnessing this artiste in other parts, but as the Belle of New York she is certainly in her element. Her singing last evening was charming and she was on more than one occasion encored. Mr. Percival Knight took the character of Ichabod Bronson, a part in which we have seen him before several times. It would be superfluous to comment upon Mr. Knight's acting. Last night he was as successful as ever in his songs, his dances and his patter, and his presence alone ensured the success of the entertainment. Mr. Duncan Munro as Herr Von Pumperknickle was again exceedingly funny and Mr. Ritter Riley as Blinky Bill, the Bowery boy, was also in good form. His dances were very clever and in conjunction with Miss Carrie Roberts who took the role of Mamie Clancy the Bowery girl, he was responsible for a good deal of the fun of the evening. Miss Roberts also sustained the part of Kissie Fitz-Garter with much success. Miss Violet Trampon played the part of Fifi in spirited fashion, and her singing was charming. The rest of the caste was made up by Mr. Frank Cochrane who acted exceedingly well in the role of Harry Bronson, Mr. L. H. Williams who took the part of Dr. A. Snifkins, Mr. Chas. Ingels, who undertook the character of Kenneth Mugg, Mr. G. Offert, Mr. Albert E. Rees, Mr. W. Mainwaring, Miss Bertha Hunter, Miss Grace Desmond, Miss Eva Carletta and Miss Eva Bonhern. The scenery was good, and the Company is to be congratulated on a performance that was successful from every point of view. To-night the Company will produce "A Runaway Girl."

THE BOMBAY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT BALL.

At the Town Hall last evening the members of the Bombay Ordnance Department gave their annual ball which proved a great success. The function was attended by over two hundred ladies and gentlemen and the hall presented a very animated appearance. The gentlemen on the working committee spared no pains to make the entertainment attractive and successful, and they are to be congratulated on the result of their efforts. The decorations were carried out in good style and taste. Chairs and sofas were arranged around the ball-room. The ball commenced at 9 p.m. The Band of the 121st Pioneers under Band-Master Mallandine, entertained the visitors with a selection of music. Refreshments were also provided. The following gentlemen constituted the working committee:—Mr. A. Underwood, president, Mr. Duncan, secretary, S. Sergis, F. A. Jennings and G. H. Locke, master of ceremony, and S. Sergis, A. Tinkler, J.W. Thompson, and G. Pickerdon members

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY JANUARY 2.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday December 28, 27

The New year Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Perry Fischer's b aus g Dart (aged)
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch aus m Gnullo (aged)
Mr Leslie's b aus m Miss Windsor (6 years)
Mr A W P's br aus m Nancy Till (aged)
Mr Saunder's br aus m Blue Blood (aged)
The Colaba Plate,—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr Abdool Gany's ch a h Ghawas (aged)
Messrs M Goculdass and A Manjee's ch a h Golden Plover (now 5 years)
Captain Bayford's g a h Avator 14-0 1-4 (5 years)
Mr Sahad bin Faraj's ch a h Rex II 13-2 3-4 (aged)
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's g a h Galston (aged)
Mr Kelso's b a h Bikanir, 14-0 (6 years)
Mr Arbin A Essayie's ch a h Deserter 13 3 3-4 (aged)
Mr Arbin A Essayie's g a h Najeed 14-0 (6 years)
Mr A W P's b a h Turn of Luck, 14-0 (5 years)
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Sky Lark, 13 3 3-4 (4 years)
The Desert Plate.—Distance—5 furlongs.
Mr F M Garda's b a h Kour Sahib, 13-3 (by wire)
Messrs Mustapha, Cowasjee and Cowasjee's g a h Tigris, 13-3 1-2
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainava 13-3 1-4
Mr B D Jewell's b a h Shalbeob, 13-2
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor, 13-2 3-4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 13-2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h White Fox 13-3 1-2
Mr E Isaac's g a h Kyam 13-2 1-2
Mr M Ally's ch a h Napoleon late The Robber, 13-3
Mr Arbin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker, 13-1 1-2
Mr Arbin A Essayie's b a h Malabar 13-3½
Mr M T Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar 13 3
Mr Franklin's g a h Firdosi 13-2
Aga S Shah's ch a h Winchester 13-1 3-4
Mr A W P's b a h Turn of Luck 14-0 2½
Col Eccles' b a h Rocket, 14-0
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor, 14-0
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips 14-0
The Lilliput Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Minting King 13-3
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Farewell, 13 2 3-4
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma, 13 2 3-4
Mr E Isaac's g a h Kyam, 13 2 1-2
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Settler, 13-1 1-2
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul 13-2 1-2 (by wire)
Mr Arbin A Essayie's b a h Malabar, 13-3
Aga S Shah's ch a h Winchester, 13-1 3-4
Mr Franklin's g a h Firdosi 13-2
Mr A R Sulleman s b a h Sybarite, 13 2 1-2
Messrs Abdoola and M Shaulan's ch a Galib, 13 2 3 4
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 13-3
Colonel Anderson's g a h Surhan, 13 2 1-2
The Sydney Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr F S Cheney's b aus m Alma 14 1 1-2
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West 14,0 1-2
Mr Percy Fischer's b r e h Wink 14 1 1-4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Picture 14 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Annie Laurie 14 0 3 4
Mr Kelso's ch aus g Indabba 14-2
Mr Kelso's b s aus g Chieftain 14-1 1-2
Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Ross 14-1
Mr R R S's bl aus g Comeback 14-2
Mr A W P's q aus m Min 14 1 3 4
Mr A W P's bl aus m Cinder 14-1 1 4
The newcomers' plate.—Distance—1-2 mile.
Captain Meynell's b a h Martinet, 10-3
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Invader 14-0
Mr. Mustappa bin Talib's ch a h Faithful 13-3 3-4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Sirocco 13-3
Messrs N D and Ameen Khaderi's b a h Socrater 13-2
Messrs Ebrahim Mana and Abdoola Mana's ch a h Vinicius 13-3 1-2
Mr J Antoonie's b a h Saizar 13 3 3-4
Mr Jassim Nasarali's bl a h Sabig 13-3
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Smasher 14 0
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Results 13-3 1-2
Mr Saleh Tukmachi's a h Shab Bunder 13-2
Mr Abdool Kadar Hajee's ch a h Despair 13-2 1-2
Mr A M Amanie's b a h Pledge 13-1
Messrs P Franjie and G H Noormahomed's b a h

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SERGES—Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8	do
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TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide	at	1 8	do
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SERVANTS' CLOTHING MATERIALS	2 6	per yard	
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1903.

THE MADRAS CONGRESS.

WE cannot congratulate the Indian National Congress on its choice of a President or that gentleman on his inaugural address. It was a speech of the class which, in its early days, succeeded in placing the movement in ill odour and can only tend to alienate the sympathy it had begun to earn from true friends of India. Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose's words stamp him as a master of invective, but they do nothing more. What the Congress wanted was a president who would lead them in the right path and set them an example how to express their views in terms of prudence and moderation. They have one this year who runs amok and tilts at all he meets and whose observations will be utterly ignored by Government and condemned by all right thinking men. "One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin," quoted Mr. Ghose. Some one might have reminded him that one word of exaggeration ruins the strongest cause. For although there is a substratum of truth in his criticism of the Durbar, for example, yet he made a fatal mistake, similar to that of Mr. O'Donnell in his "Failure of Lord Curzon," and the result is the failure of both criticisms. Doubtless Mr. Ghose's audience cheered him to the echo; but when they have time to ponder over his utterances they cannot but feel that the tendency is rather to injure than promote their cause. The Congress is a democratic movement.; what has it to do with the treatment of princes? Representations on the subject of agricultural banks, on the improvement of agriculture, on the development of manufactures and industries of all kinds, an indication as to how Government can best assist the struggling masses, all come within the legitimate scope of Congress activity; so does the subject of education. But the intention of Mr. Ghose was apparently not to test the feeling of the people and direct them as to how most effectually to impress upon Government whatsoever things would be most acceptable and most efficacious, but to stir up feelings of enmity and to present an obstinate front to the attempts of Government to secure their prosperity and welfare. It is a matter for sincere regret that the president chose the course he did. It throws back the Congress in public estimation by years, completely destroying the effect of the Bombay session which indisputably raised it in the opinions of politicians, both here and in England.

The first point of importance in the inaugural address had reference to the Delhi Durbar, whose after-effects were certainly lamentable. It is quite true that monumental error wrought mischief. We find no fault with Mr. Ghose's condemnation of the offer of a pompous pageant to a starving people, except that it comes too late. But to say that "if even half of the vast sum spent in connection with the Delhi Durbar had been made over for the purpose of famine relief, it might have been the means of saving millions of men, women and children from death by starvation," is a simple perversion of the truth. The money would have been much better employed had it been so allotted, and have been a very acceptable addition to the Famine Fund. Had it been allotted a year earlier it might have saved thousands. But when we read "millions" and that he again refers to "millions of the poor dying of starvation," we cease to regard Mr. Ghose's utterances with respect or even patience. His claim to have "every desire to take a fair and impartial view of the whole question" cannot be allowed, however generously we may be inclined. It is true some of the native princes became financially embarrassed as the result of their participation in the Coronation celebrations, added to their previous misfortunes begotten of plague and famine but Mr. Ghose does nothing to "cultivate more cordial relations" between Government and the princes and nobles, nor between rulers and ruled when he speaks of the "descendants of the sovereign princes before whom English merchants presented themselves on bended knees . . . found themselves treated as ordinary subjects and their proud and sensitive natures, subjected to a humiliation which they had never known before, under the British Government." Still Mr. Ghose had not been so severe as he desired and mixed wormwood with gall, feeling he "ought to add in order to fill up the picture" that the princes, instead of being treated as allies and feudatories of his Britannic Majesty "have been treated like ordinary subjects" and are "denied the rights and privileges of British subjects." Does Mr. Ghose anticipate a wholesale influx of princes and nobles to the ranks of the Congress by next year? Rather, we imagine, will they pray to be saved from such friends as Mr. Ghose.

Reference was made to the Viceroy's speech at Alwar and his deprecation of attempts to make bad blood between Government and the princes, and here Mr. Ghose surpassed himself. "Sneers such as these," he exclaimed, "may become a Brummagem Imperialist like Mr. Chamberlain, but are they worthy of a large-hearted statesman like Lord Curzon?" Speaking of Mr. Chamberlain, naturally, reminded him that he had now an opportunity of indulging in a fling at the other eminent British statesman, "the Brummagem Imperialist"—his elegant synonym. One would have thought that a man, who aspires to be a leader of men would have sought to demonstrate that the application of Mr. Chamberlain's policy to India would either be beneficial or otherwise. But Mr. Ghose chose to appeal to the baser instincts of the mob rather than to the intelligence of his hearers. Mr. Chamberlain was neither a patriot nor a misguided politician, but a great conjurer, performing wonderful tricks before simple-minded audiences, "tricks which our own professional jugglers may be proud of when this great man is inviting the British public to take leave of their senses." Again Mr. Chamberlain is a sphinx, though sphinxes are not usually credited with being able to perform conjuring tricks or address audiences, though perhaps one of the chief characteristics of the sphinx may be an insolent contempt for all its opponents, however high their personal and political reputation. Mr. Ghose did refer to educational questions, but that section of his address was also couched in language of apparently studied offensiveness. He was not going to give the Viceroy or his councillors credit for integrity of purpose or a sincere desire to do what is right. He sneered at Lord Curzon's "Tory and aristocratic ideas," referred to the members of Government as "scions of the English aristocracy brought up in the lap of luxury, who imagine that it is only they and men like them who are fit to receive the advantages of high education." And again there is an innuendo against Government that in the selection of Fellows for the universities their re-nomination will depend upon how far they may succeed in "ingratiating themselves into the good graces of Government." Curses like chickens come home to roost and we sincerely sympathise with the Congress on the loss of dignity and general respect it has suffered as the result of the ill-advised utterances of its president.

THE MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE.

THE Mahomedan Anglo-Indian Conference is to be congratulated on the highly successful session which was opened in Bombay on Monday. This assembly, as his Highness the Aga Khan claimed, represented all that is best in the Moslem India to-day, expressing that awakening sense of their fallen position after a glorious past; expressing dissatisfaction with their present intellectual, moral and social position and the longing desire to regain the intellectual freedom which Moslems enjoyed during the first two centuries of their era. Fortune smiles on Moslem India in giving it leaders of the status and ability of the Aga Khan and Mr. Justice Tyabjee, capable and willing to direct the aims and aspirations of re-awakened Islam. They recognise that Providence has given them a Government that guarantees justice, intellectual and religious liberty, personal freedom, a fair field and no favour, that constantly reminds them that fitness is the only test and that for the fit there are no artificial obstacles. Counsel such as this was being addressed to Mahomedans in Bombay by a Mahomedan prince at the same time that a Hindu in Madras was inciting sentiments of a widely different character. The Aga Khan owned that Moslems remain behind whenever they compete with the other nationalities of their country on the educational test and we would wish them always to remain behind, rather than side by side with those who approve the progress represented by the orations to which we have alluded at Madras. While the orator at Madras condemned the scheme of University reform, he of Bombay welcomed it as calculated to secure the highest standard of learning, where with scientific training there shall be moral education, that indirect but constant reminder of the eternal difference between right and wrong, which is the soul of education, and Universities which may rank with those of Oxford or Leipsic or Paris as a home of great ideas and noble ideals. Mr. Justice Tyabjee recognised the responsibility those participating in the Conference undertook and was at pains to impress upon the delegates the care necessary that their resolutions should be characterised by sound sense, mature deliberation and calm and exhaustive consideration of the subjects.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee did not aspire to be the mouthpiece of the community, or to dictate to the delegates. He led them clearly to understand that the Conference was merely the central body of the various Mahomedan educational institutions throughout the Empire, that co-operation was the object of their existence—co-operation in anything tending to advance the cause of Mahomedan education and to ameliorate the condition of their co-religionists. Perfect sympathy and perfect harmony ought to exist and we believe does exist; as it will continue under the guidance of such leaders as it has chosen. Mr. Tyabjee is strenuously opposed to the Conference degenerating into political agitation, and upon that point his remarks were very clear. Generally speaking, said he, political measures affect the whole of the Empire and all the various communities inhabiting the Empire more or less equally and evenly. It is seldom that political questions arise which affect only one community. Their guiding principle, therefore, should always be that in so far as general political questions are concerned, that is questions which affect the Empire as a whole and all the communities together and not merely the Mussalman community; then in such case the Mussalmans and all the other communities in India ought all to work together hand in hand and not separately or hostilely towards each other. In so far, however, as any political measures are concerned which affect the Mussalman community exclusively—then in that case it may be not only right and proper but even the bounden duty to make the voice heard as a separate community and to oppose by all constitutional means whatever they may consider to be adverse or prejudicial to their interests. Similarly if there are any measures which tend specially to benefit their own community it may be their duty to support and agitate for those measures.

But that little is to be gained by mere political agitation the President strongly impressed upon his hearers. He showed them that their only hope of leading in the race was through the influence of education and he accentuated the necessity for educating Mahomedan mothers. "If female education do not exist among us," said he, and "if we do not take the necessary step to introduce it, can we ever hope to be an enlightened and advancing nation and can we ever hope to recover our lost position as an enlightened nation?" The absence of female education is at the root of Mahomedan backwardness and Mr. Tyabjee did well so emphatically to urge this fact upon his hearers It was the one point of the address to which all others were subsidiary. "Is it not obvious," he asked, "that when our mothers, our wives, our daughters, our sisters are uneducated, then our own education must necessarily be of a very imperfect character and that we must be moving in a dark and unwholesome atmosphere. How can we hope to have our children brought up well and educated when their mothers are ignorant and illiterate? How can we hope to have high moral principles inculcated when the children move among women who have been never benefited by high moral and intellectual training? Gentlemen," exclaimed Mr. Tyabjee, "you may as well hope to have pure, sparkling and clean water in a lake, when one half of that lake is filled with impure, dark and unhealthy water. The one must act and react on the other, and until the impure half is removed the whole must necessarily be made impure."

WARSHIPS AND THE FAR EAST.

IT is to be inferred that Great Britain's purchase of the two new battle-ships "Libertad" and "Constitucion" laid down for Chili has been followed by the Government buying up the two Argentine warships now being completed at Genoa. This is the interpretation to be placed on the announcement of the sale of the ships through British agents. Russia was forestalled over the purchase of the Chilian vessels and her disappointment is probably as great over the sale of these other two warships. The competition for the vessels supplies one of those interesting side-lights on international issues which in periods of crises reveal factors of the highest importance. It is evident that while the necessity for direct intervention does not exist Great Britain is sparing no pains to avert the threatened outbreak in the Far East. The sudden stepping in, cash in hand, to prevent Russia or Japan acquiring any of the four powerful warships, which have been for sale since Chili and Argentina concluded their arbitration treaty, is both significant and effective. If Japan had been in a position to pay cash down for the Chilian ships it is doubtful whether the British Admiralty would have thought it a favourable opportunity to make a second bid for them. In that respect the action of the Government will not be lost on Russia, who will not fail to perceive the meaning of the further move which has given Britain possession of the Argentine vessels. A coincidence of this nature cannot be regarded as fortuitous; and it should operate as a check on the aggressive Power. Britain's attitude is one of watchfulness coupled with the exercise of diplomacy and outside moves which in their ulterior effect have an important influence on the Muscovite's game. In that there is no doubt England is being aided by the attitude of America. If war unhappily comes, it will be the duty of Great Britain, in her own interests, to keep a clear ring for the two combatants, while having a friendly eye on Japan. The moment any other Power attempts to get inside the ropes, with the view of assisting Russia, England will be bound to take up Japan's quarrel. This is the obligation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and it is apparent that France and Germany have recently received a reminder of the fact. Russia may seek to provoke China into joining Japan, hoping thereby to drag France to her side, but while everything may happen, we believe that the Anglo-Japanese alliance, with the United States looming behind and French indisposition, presents a combination of influences strong enough to avert the threatened conflict.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left Aden at 10 a.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Saturday next.

BOTH the Calcutta and Bombay Mints have been actively engaged in coining rupees this month, as a strong demand for money has declared itself. Coining will be continued for some weeks to come.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 14th November amounted to Rs. 2,536, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 512. The total earnings from 1st July to 14th November were Rs. 46,979, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,233.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 14th November amounted to Rs. 15,970, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 4,451. The total earnings from 1st July to 14th November were Rs 1,93,779, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,903.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway, for the week ending 14th November amounted to Rs. 1,931, and the total earnings from 1st July to 14th November to Rs. 27,110.

MANY of the sellers of roast chestnuts in the London streets do not seem particularly prosperous, but some of them at all events do pretty well. The chestnuts are principally purchased at Covent Garden, at five shillings and eight shillings per hundredweight for Italian and French nuts respectively, the Italian nuts costing less than the French. These are roasted and retailed at twenty, twenty-five, or thirty a penny according to the size and quality. The vendor's usual profit is about five shillings a day, but the days are frightfully long and trying, often extending to one a.m.; and the colder the weather the better the chance of business.

ARCHDEACON WILBERFORCE, in an article—"Why I am an Abstainer"—in the Christmas "Quiver," gives some colossal figures with reference to the nation's drink bill. Quoting from "one whose figures have often been challenged but never confuted," he says: "The total expenditure in intoxicating liquors during the reign of Queen Victoria amounts in round numbers to £4,712,000,000." The best judges, he points out, consider that the indirect losses resulting from the drink habit are at least equal to the money spent on drink itself, but halving this amount, so as to keep within the mark, he estimates £7,068,000,000 as being "the cost and loss resulting from the liquor traffic." What that means no one, of course, can adequately realise.

SIR CHARLES CAYZER, M.P., for Barrow, in addressing a meeting of his constituents recently at Newbarns, referred to the fiscal question in relation to the Steel industry and pointed out that owing to the action of German and American trusts German and American Steel products were sold in England below the cost of production, while in the countries of their manufacture they were sold at high prices. Steel bars of American make were sold at Pittsburg at £5 12s. 6d. per ton. German made bars were sold in Dusieldorf at £6 per ton. The surplus products of America were sold in England at £4 5s. per ton, and of Germany at the same price including the freight and charges of bringing the steel to England, while Welsh products were sold at Wolverhampton at £4 10s. per ton. No country had better opportunities of producing goods than England, and if a free interchange of markets could be brought about it would be a grand thing for Great Britain.

MILLET AND HIS FRIENDS.

(BY A. G. GARDINER.)

"Four Barbizon Painters" would have conveyed more accurately the character of Mr. Arthur Tomson's book than its title "Jean-Francois Millet and the Barbizon School", for there is no attempt to deal with the Barbizon School specifically. Half of the volume is devoted to Millet, and the remainder to Dupre, Diaz, and Rousseau. In the conventional artistic sense, of course, Barbizon was not a school at all. It was the centre of revolt against the scholastic traditions. It stood for the assertion of individual vision as against academic formulas, and substituted Nature for the classic model, and absolute freedom for the fetters of two centuries. It is true that Diaz caught something of Rousseau's impressive treatment of lanscape; but the magic colouring which was Diaz' chief glory was entirely his own. Diaz, indeed, may be said to have owed less to the schools, than any of his great contemporaries. Born of Spanish parents, cast friendless upon Paris as the result of the Peninsular war, glad to earn a son by holding horses' heads, he was the perfect type of the Bohemian, finding his way unaided, save by his natural genius, into the realms of art. His lack of training revealed itself in his defective draughtsmanship; but his magnificent instinct for colour and his romantic vision triumphed over all criticism, and none of the four painters with whom Mr. Tomson deals enjoyed so large a measure of wordly success as the sprightly, generous, impulsive Spaniard who loved Rousseau with the faithfulness of a dog, hated his enemies with Southern intensity, rejoiced with child-like frankness in the sunshine and every aspect of beauty, whether of face or form or colour, and, in spite of his wooden leg—the souvenir of a snake bite—had an Englishman's passion for sport.

THE PEASANT PAINTER.

How remote from the spirit of this light-hearted reveller, writes a reviewer in the "Daily News," was the great, deep-thinking solemn soul of Millet, whose brush, like that of Watts, seems weighted with a message that makes us forgetful of the artist. There is no more impressive, solitary figure in all the history of art than this wonderful peasant, with his union of simplicity and depth, his aloofness from all that is transient, his suggestion of all that is eternal. He has neither country, race, nor age. Time and latitude have no more relation to him than to a Hebrew prophet. He comes up out of his Breton fields an august, memorable presence, his soul thrilling to the secret voices of nature, his mind charged with the great literature of the Bible and of Virgil. It seems a mere accident that he finds utterance through line and colour rather than through speech. He, more than any, shows us the unity of art and literature, and through the eye awakens the same deep, elemental feelings that respond to the "rememberable things" that Wordsworth uttered, or to Hardy's great transcripts from nature. His appeal is at once the most poignant and the most elusive in art, touching us more acutely through its stern realism than the gracious symbolism of Watts. His heroic, statuesque peasants, standing in the brown fields in the evening light, gleaning, reaping, sowing, solemnly tending their sheep, haunt the mind with incommunicable beauty and vast suggestiveness. The most trivial tasks, the humblest lives, the coarsest exteriors become the medium of a spiritual revelation that at once abases our pride and fills us with an austere exaltation.

MILLET'S ART.

Millet reading his Virgil after his long day behind the plough; leaving his home and his peasant life to study art in Cherbourg; standing friendless and unknown in Paris, too shy even to ask the way to the Louvre; passing his time miserably among Delaroche's gay-hearted students, who saw only the superficial awkwardness of the "wild man from the woods" spending ears of hateful servitude and poverty in the great city in pursuit of an art alien to his temperament and distasteful to his deeply religious soul; turning himself finally adrift from the haunts of men and entering the woodland village that was to be his home for the rest of his days, like a vagrant he carrying his two little girls and his wife following with the baby boy in her arms; joyously reverting to the peasant garb and the peasant life and amid the deep silence of the Barbizon plain and the forest and the quiet companionship of his artist friends working that great revolution which has invested "the common round the trivial task" of the fields with a spiritual meaning "too deep for tears;" struggling against poverty and obloquy and seeing the recognition of his greatness coming from across the Atlantic only when as Johnsons said of Chesterfield's patronage, "he was too old and could not enjoy it"—all this makes an epic that deepens the influence of Millet's art. Mr. Tomson in his admirably sympathetic story of the peasant-painter, devotes much space to controverting the general impression that Millet's life was one of unmitigated gloom. He speaks of his joy in his children and of his passion for the peasant life that he led. That he enjoyed the simple pleasures of life is undoubted; but it is equally true that Millet, like Michael Angelo, was cast in a mental and spiritual mould that was the opposite of joyous. Labour and sorrow, poverty and pain—these were the inscrutable things that shadowed his outlook. Every canvas he painted, every drawing he made is charged with the sense of these abiding mysteries. The human figure standing solitary over the hoe or amid the sheep seems, with all his realism, to be but the symbol of infinity—the temporary focus of influences that have operated through all time. He is human, yet universal—laden with sorrow and broken with labour, yet the heir of all the ages, the channel of all the agencies of nature:

Magnificent out of the dust he came,
And abject from the spheres.

The sun that lights him, the brown earth on which he stands, the browsing sheep, the instruments of his toil—all are a part of the eternal drama of which he is the emblem. Even in the absence of man the face of nature has this personal, human intensity. Take the pastel, "The Flight of Crows." There is no figure in sight—nothing but ploughed land stretching away to the horizon where the square tower of a village church stands out against the evening sky, here a plough lying idle, there a harrow, over all a flight of rooks. Judged by ordinary standards no subject could be more unprofitable to the artist. Yet the picture, "quiet as a nun," is, like the nun, "breathless with adoration," breathless, too, with all the mystery of human toil and destiny. Man is not visible; but the picture is more human, utters itself in a more poignant language than any study of nature one can recall.

ROUSSEAU.

If Millet stands for the Æschylean drama in art and Corot for Shelleyan lyricism, Rousseau may be regarded as the supreme representative of "legitimate" landscape in the emancipation movement of French art. He belongs to the great line of Hobbema and Gainsborough. Unlike Millet, he "found himself" from the beginning, and to his magnificent independence and instinct for the pure poetry of nature we may attribute the restoration of landscape to its just place in French art from which it had been shut out by two centuries of cold classicism. He is, with Delacroix, the most powerful figure in the romantic movement of 1830. He was then only eighteen, but in art he was as precocious as Van Dyck, and the sketches he brought back from his wanderings in the mountains were the beginning of a new epoch in landscape. Solitary, shy, the target of jealous rivals, the victim of infinite slights from officialism, unhappy in his domestic life, Rousseau's only attachment to the world was his art. It was he who "discovered" Barbizon in 1836, and made it the real hub of modern art. Of his career and that of Dupre—his friend and, in some degree, his forerunner in the new regard for nature—Mr. Tomson gives an adequate story, concluding with a chapter on some less-known and late members of the Barbizon group. The work, as a whole, is an invaluable record of one of the most sincere, enduring and vital movements in art. The illustrations are well chosen and excellently reproduced.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FAR EAST.

British Naval Preparations.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

There are persistent rumours at Portsmouth that our fleet in the Far East is about to be strengthened but the authorities profess ignorance.

The Admiralty has ordered all Naval reservists to notify their addresses from which they can be summoned telegraphically.

Similar orders preceded the calling-out of the Army Reserves at the beginning of the South African War.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

Reuter wires from Peking that the Russian Minister has informed the Foreign Office that no further steps for the evacuation of Manchuria can be taken at present.

Russia has ordered one million pounds of mess meat from the Cudahy Company at South Omaha and one million and a half pounds from the Armour Company at Kansas City for delivery at San Francisco by the end of January.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Tokio that an extraordinary meeting of the Japanese Privy Council has approved the issue of an emergency ordinance for the purpose of expediting the work of the Seoul-Fusan Railway, and providing for the possible military expenses for the protection of the railway and other interests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 29.

A special cablegram from the "Pioneer's" London correspondent, dated 28th instant, says:—

Mr. Bennett Burleigh, the "Daily Telegraph's" special correspondent, declares that Russia is unready and would be unable to resist a determined attack for at least three months but nevertheless she is provocative.

The "Times'" Peking correspondent says that the Japanese preparations are the completest the world has seen but Great Britian appears to have made none at all

The "Times" expresses the hope that British apathy is only apparent, while the "Morning Post" believes that Great Britain must either stand by Japan or lose her good name and influence in the Far East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER PURCHASE OF WARSHIPS

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

It is reported at Buenos Ayres that the Argentine warships Moreno and Ridevivia which are on the point of completion at Genoa have been sold for one million and a half sterling through Gibbs and Son, the agents who purchased the Chilian warships, Libertad and Constitucion, lately for Great Britain.

THE SOMALI WAR.

Colonel Kenna's Action.

AN ATTACK AND A RETIREMENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

Describing Colonel Kenna's skirmish with the Dervishes which was officially reported on the 24th instant, Reuter's special correspondent says that Kenna's Mounted Infantry attempted to surround the Dervishes who were occupying the Jidballi waterhole.

The enemy were stronger than was expected and extended for 1,500 yards three deep. The assailants themselves, who were in danger of being outflanked, retired and re-attacked, but a report that reinforcements for the enemy were approaching caused Colonel Kenna to make a fresh retirement, parties of the enemy following him.

A STEAMER ASHORE.

Vessel Refloated.

The steamer Semiramis is ashore at Alexandria, and the passengers have been landed in tugs.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

The Semiramis has been floated off with no apparent damage.

[The steamer Semiramis belongs to the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company. The vessel has been plying between Trieste and Alexandria, via Brindisi, conveying mails and passengers. She is a steel screw steamer of 3,981 tons gross, and 3,385 registered. The Semiramis was built in 1875 by Messrs. W. Denny and Brothers, at Dumbarton. She is 377 feet in length, 44 feet 9 inches in breadth, and 20 feet 3 inches in depth.]

TRANSVAAL LABOUR.

Importation of Chinese.

DEBATE IN COUNCIL.

Sir George Farrar after a four-hours' speech introduced a motion in the Transvaal Legislative Council in favour of the importation of Chinese labour.

The debate has been adjourned.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE GISSING.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

The death is announced of Mr. George Gissing, the novelist.

THE MACPHERSON CUP will be RUN for at Calcutta, December 31st. Long Prices and combinations from CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COTTON GAMBLE.

Excitement in New York.

RECORD PRICES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29.

Owing to the bull speculation prices in the New York cotton market yesterday were the highest known for years, closing at 48 to 59 points higher.

The excitement was intensified by reports from New Orleans that a speculative combination is being formed with the object of gaining control of the remainder of the crops and demanding extreme prices for the balance of the season.

DEATH OF SIR W. ALLAN.

The death is announced of Sir William Allan, Member for Gateshead.

Sir William Allan had been Member of Parliament in the Liberal interest for Gateshead since 1893. He was born in Dundee on the 29th November 1837, and was educated at Dundee. It was his boast, however, that the "world was his chief educator and men his books." He was a working engineer and engineer in the Royal Navy and Merchant Service, and was also chief engineer upon a blockade runner in the American Civil War. Whilst occupied in this manner he was captured, and lodged in the old Capitol Prison, though afterwards paroled out. He became manager in the North-Eastern Marine Engineer Company and held that post for fifteen years, and from 1886 to 1900 he carried on business at the Scotia Engine Works, Sunderland. He has published books of prose and verse. Whilst in Parliament he was as naturally followed considering the vocation of his life, greatly interested in the subject of marine boilers. Writing upon this particular hobby of Sir William Allan a journalist some time ago said:—Boilers seem instinctively to suggest Mr. Allan's walk in life. They are, in fact, his life. He has a life's fondness for them. He feels himself endowed with their potentialities. He understands them, knows them, and loves them. They are to Mr. Allan what Bellamy's pies were to the dying Pitt, to recall a debased legend. It would be quite conceivable, such has been his fervour in recent discussion, to hear that the Member for Gateshead, upon his death-bed—may this be long averted—had cried "Lay me on my face, the Bellevue hasn't bust!" Mr. Allan suffers from a weakness common to all professional experts—an unbounded, unlimited confidence in his own divinity or superiority of knowledge in his particular walk of life. He takes his stand as an engineer, and believes—with, perhaps, commendable egotism—that he is the incarnation of the spirit of the genius of the boiler. There was once a Greek dancer who forgetting her place, obtruded herself into the ballet at the wrong moment and spoiled the figure. Chided by the ballet-master, she replied with a pretty scream and toss, "Bah, you all were wrong, I only was right." Mr. Allan practically discusses the great question of boilers in this naive humour. But an egotist is always an amusing study. The House likes to be amused, and Mr. Allan has friends in all parts of the Chamber. Mr. Allan in a passion is one of the sights of the House, and poor Mr. Samuel Storey has been utterly eclipsed in that line by his ponderous neighbour, whose burr is very like that of the Member for Sunderland. Mr. Allan is obviously a sincere man, and is doing a national service in showing how the Admiralty may be "got at." If it be true he took over and pulled through to solvency and fortune some great works in the North, which the then proprietors were about to throw into liquidation. They took Allan solely upon his own confident representation of himself, his capacity to get a man and a boy's labour per day out of an ordinary man." He had also some reputation as a poet. Sir William Allan was knighted in 1902.

Gateshead has consistently returned a Radical since 1886. The late member was first elected at a bye-election in February, 1893, when he had a majority over Mr. P. Ralli (L. U.) of 868. In 1895 his majority was 483 and at the election in 1900 it jumped up to 946, the figures being

William Allan .....(R.) 6,657.
J. Sherburn .....(L.U.) 5,711.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR SINI.

DRIVER AND PASSENGERS KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

A collision occurred on Sunday between a goods and a passenger train near Sini, resulting in several native passengers being killed, while others were more or less seriously injured. The driver Webber died this morning. The Traffic Superintendent had a marvellous escape. An inquiry regarding the accident is being held.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

The appointment of Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya to the Viceroy's Council has now been formally sanctioned. This brings the total number of non-official members upon the Council to sixteen which is the maximum permissible and is an unusual state of things.

THE MADRAS EXHIBITION.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 29.

The Madras Industrial Pavilion continues to attract thousands of visitors daily. Yesterday his Highness the Rajah of Cochin, accompanied by the Dewan, visited the Exhibition. Later in the evening their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ampthill paid a visit. Their Excellencies first inspected the Mysore section, congratulating those responsible for the arrangements.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

At the opening session of the National Congress yesterday 600 delegates were present and 4,000 visitors. The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozesha Mehta proposed the election of Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose to the Presidentship of the Congress in an interesting speech.

THE PESHAWAR DISTRICT COMMAND.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

The appointment is notified of Sir Edmund Barrow to command the Peshawar District.

THE MAD MULLAH.

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 29.

The Mullah is said to be disposed to treat with Great Britain through the Italians who have sent emissaries into the interior for that purpose.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Quin, 41st Dogras, has been selected to command a mule corps.

Second-Lieutenant Money is posted to the 1st Gurkhas.

MRS. RANADE ATTACKED WITH PLAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 29.

Mrs. Ranade, widow of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, has been attacked with plague about one week ago. She is now improving. She contracted the disease whilst nursing two members of her house, one of whom being the step-mother of the late Mr. Justice Ranade.

CHRISTMAS GOLF TOURNAMENT.

SECOND MATCH.

The second match in connection with the Christmas Golf Tournament was completed yesterday. Six pairs took part, the match being against bogey eighteen holes. The result was that the Rev. Mr. Cant and Mr. Maclean tied with Colonel Onslow and Major Young. The play was of a high class, the whole of those taking part being fairly equal.

THE CALCUTTA RACES.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

The following are the results of to-day's races:—

The "Grand Annual."

Locharden	1
Pops	2
Rickshaw	3

The "Stand Plate."

Bess and Relshot	dead heat
Jilt	2
Idlebell	3

The "Christmas Selling Handicap."

Gunmetal	1
Kittijiba	2
Mulwala	3

The "Sandown Park Plate."

Forest	1
Springlock	2
Bellbrand	3

The "Cooch Behar Cup."

Loch Clivelen	1
Standoff	2
Acetine	3

The "Lawn Plate."

Tenoota	1
Pirate King	2
Winkfield Class	3

The "Gunny Meah Cup."

Jolly Roger	1
Go Lightly	2
Rifleman	3

The "Paper-Chase" run to-day was won by Captain Courage, Mr. Ralli and Mr. Miles taking the second and third place respectively.

In the "Pony Chase," Mr. Hadow was first, Mr. Evers second and Mr. Marshall third.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ALIGARH COLLEGE (P. AND P.) VS. HINDU GYMKHANA.

THE RECORD BEATEN BY THE HINDUS.

In the match between Aligarh College and the Hindu Gymkhana which was continued yesterday the Hindus made a magnificent and altogether successful effort to save the match, running up the fine total of 440 and beating the new record established by the Aligarh College the day before by 5 runs. For this altogether unexpected result the Hindus had to thank, in the first instance, M. D. Pai, who played a cricketer's innings for 150, in making which, as far as we could see, he only gave three chances. He started steadily and then gradually warming to his work laid about him in grand fashion, scoring freely off all the bowlers who were tried. Shafkat Hoosain was unfortunately suffering from fever and could not bowl up to his form against the Parsees, but Ali Hasan was bowling well and with such changes as De Saram, the Ceylon player, Masood, Ahsan-ul-Hak and Mughni, the Aligarh bowling was by no means weak. Pai treated them all alike after he had got set and we can safely say that we have rarely seen a better innings than his was. Two other batsmen also met with great success, Shivlal and Bhanda, who were both seen at their best. Shivlal played an invaluable innings of 88, and had hard luck in not reaching his century. His partnership with Pai practically saved the game for the Hindoos as with the exception of Bhanda who knocked up 70 in characteristic style none of the other batsmen made big scores. The excitement towards the end was very great, for although there was no chance of anything but a draw the Hindoos were 45 runs behind the Aligarh total when the last two batsmen became associated. These were Dhargalker, the wicket-keeper, and Phagoo Ram, the Calcutta Cricket Club ground bowler. Both men played a brilliant game and by hard hitting brought the total to five over that of Aligarh before the last-named player was bowled. In recognition of their brilliant cricket Pai and Shivlal were each presented with a handsome present. The wicket was like glass and of that kind which would have seen even bowlers like Rhodes, Hirst and Braund at a disadvantage. Ali Hasan, who captured four wickets for 95 runs, may under the circumstances be considered to have done fairly well. He is showing improved form in every fresh innings and will shortly be as good as ever. De Saram, the Ceylon man, also bowled well and is evidently a bowler to be dreaded on a slow wicket. We append the full scores:—

ALIGARH COLLEGE, (P. & P.)

Mr Razzak, c and b Kirtikar	63
Mr Abid, b Manockchand	10
Mr Syed, c Baloo, b Manockchand	4
Mr Masood, st Dhargarl, b Mehta	77
Mr DeSaram, b Date	45
Mr Ahsan-ul-Hak, c Masurke, b Mehta	23
Mr Ali Hasan, b Mehta	113
Mr Akram, c Rajaram, b Date	35
Mr Mughni, c Maneck, b Mehta	2
Mr Shawkat Ali, not out	6
Mr Nazir Beg, c Baloo, b Date	5
Mr Shafkat, did not bat (ill.)	
Extras	51
Total	435

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.
1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Manockchand	22	4	70	2
Baloo	13	5	69	0
Date	10·3	0	57	3
Phagoo Ram	6	1	36	0
C V Mehta	18	1	104	4
Kirtikar	8	0	63	1
Shivlal	3	0	12	0

HINDU GYMKHANA.
1st Innings.

Mr Masarker, c Sayid, b Ahsan	2
Mr Kirtiker, c Ahsan, b Ali Hasan	11
Mr Shivlal, b Shafkat	88
Mr Baloo, b Ali Hasan	0
Mr M D Pai, c Shafkat, b Masood	150
Mr Bhandare, b Abid	14
Mr Manekchand, c Akram, b Ali Hasan	12
Mr Bhanda, c Ali Hasan, b Desa Ram	70
Mr Date, b w, b Desa Ram	4
Mr C V Mehta, run out	1
Mr Dhargalker, not out	23
Mr Phagoo Ram, b Ali Hasan	25
Extras	40
Total	440

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
A Hasan	6	1	19	1
Ali Hasan	20·4	2	95	4
Mughni	10	0	40	0
Abid	10	2	38	1
Masood	14	1	52	1
DeSaram	16	0	79	2
Shafkat	21	2	77	1

THE TEAMS FOR THE TEST MATCH.

The following sides have been selected to play in the Test Match which commences on the Bombay Gymkhana ground at 11 o'clock to-day:—

DR. PAVRI'S TEAM.	MR. AHSAN-UL-HAK'S TEAM.
Ali Hassan	Abid Hossain
Phagoo Ram	Manak Ram
Razzak	Bandu
H D Kanga	Syed Mahomed
D L de Saram	Baloo
Palegram	Manockchand
Pai	Shivlal
C V Mehta	Masurker
Bhandare	Sanjana
Tamboowalla	Date
R E Mody	Masood
Dr M E Pavri	Ahsan-ul-Hak

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE SOCCER LEAGUE.

THE 'VARSITY RUGGER "TEST".

A CUP TIE CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

Twenty clubs will do battle to-morrow for the right to figure in the competition proper for the English Cup. So well are the teams paired off that the issue of most of the matches is extremely open. Two of the games are to be decided in the London district, Brentford receiving a visit from Plymouth Argyle and Fulham visiting West Ham United. So far as Londoners are concerned, these two games will, of course, prove big attractions; but it cannot really be said that any one tie is more interesting than another. Every follower of the game will be interested to see how Woolwich Arsenal fare against the Bristol Rovers, if only by reason of the fine fight the Woolwich team are making with Preston North End to win the Second Division championship of the League. The Arsenal, however, are so bent upon getting into the first division that it is just possible they may sacrifice their Cup prospects and devote their attention to the collection of League points. The Arsenal's old opponents, Preston North End, have been favoured by the draw inasmuch as they have to meet Darwen at Preston. This appears to be a good thing for the North Enders. The meeting of Brentford and Plymouth Argyle should provide a great game. Brentford are a much better side than they were last season, and may possibly fight their way a little nearer the final; but they will have to play right at the top of their form to beat the Devon combination Plymouth, at times are a great team, certainly one of the best in the Southern League, and if they win to-morrow's tie, in spite of the fact that they will be on strange ground, it will not cause a surprise. Brentford, however, may be depended upon to fight for all they are worth. The latter will be encouraged by the knowledge that on the last occasion on which the "Argyles" visited Brentford (September 12) they went away defeat written against their name. Neither West Ham United nor Fulham can boast very good records so far as League games are concerned. Each has played eleven and won two, so that on this showing the game will not be a great one. With the advantage of being at home West Ham United may manage to get into the competition proper. As likely as not the tie between Manchester United and small Heath at Manchester will result in a Second Division team defeating one of the seniors. Small Heath have been doing wretchedly in the League games. Now and then only have the Heathens shown a glimpse of that form which last season helped them into the First Division of the League. On the other hand, Manchester United although they have not been brilliant, have shewn first rate form at times and victory should be theirs. Only last Saturday, however, Small Heath gained a somewhat surprising victory over Stoke, and if they reproduce this form to-morrow the Manchester men may have all their work cut out to win.

Reading, who are well in the running for the Southern League championship, should experience little or no difficulty in defeating Gainsborough Trinity. Grimsby Town, although at home will find Barnsley pretty tough opponents. The latter were the first to beat Woolwich Arsenal, and to do this they must be more than moderate. There is very little to choose between the two, however, on their League performances. With the advantage of ground favouring them the Grimsby combination may just scrape through. Although New Brompton are at the bottom of the Southern League "table" with one victory out of thirteen games, they have only been defeated on five occasions. Last Saturday in a League engagement they gave a very respectable show against West Ham United, and were a little unfortunate in not scoring a success instead of a draw. They will, however, have to play at the top of their form to defeat Bristol City, who visit them. Birdlem Port Vale and Stockton should both place victories to their credit, the former at the expense of Bromon United, while Stock on should defeat Shrewsbury Town. These Cup ties have naturally interfered considerably with League encounters. The First Division clubs, however, are all engaged in the battle for points. Possibly more interest will be taken in the match which is to be played at Sheffield than in any of the Cup ties. The game referred to is the meeting of the two Sheffield combinations, the United and the Wednesday. These two clubs are running neck and neck for the leadership of the First Division, and have been practically since the beginning of the season. As matters stand at present United are just two points ahead of their neighbours, both having played the same number of games, namely, fourteen. Both have been defeated twice, the United by Aston Villa and Middlesbrough, and the Wednesday by the Wolverhampton Wanderers and Stoke. It is no easy matter to decide which is the better team. A little luck either way may give the favoured ones victory. Manchester City appear to have a fairly easy task on hand. West Bromwich Albion are their opponents, but the latter have been doing so badly that they can scarcely expect to defeat the "City," especially at the latter's at home. With the advantage of being on their own ground, Aston Villa, too, should place a victory to their credit at the expense of the Blackburn Rovers.

The annual Rugby football match between teams representing Oxford and Cambridge will be played at Queen's Club, West Kensington, next Tuesday afternoon. It will be the thirty-first of the series of contests. Of the thirty games already played, Oxford have won twelve, Cambridge ten, and eight have been left drawn. The first match took place in 1873, and up to 1879 the venue was the Oval. During the next seven years the rival teams met at Blackheath, but since 1887 the arena at Queen's Club has been the scene of the struggle for supremacy. Cambridge have never been able to boast of a majority of wins. They have however, on several occasions managed to draw level with their opponents. The biggest lead enjoyed by Oxford was one of four games after the 1884 match. Of the last three games Oxford won two. A year ago there was a draw, both sides scoring a goal and a try. In view of the interest which next week's match is exciting in football circles, we append an analysis of the teams, written by a correspondent who has had the fullest opportunity of making himself acquainted with their chief characteristics. By winning the thirteen matches they have played this season, the Cambridge fifteen have accomplished a performance without a parallel. For this reason, if for no other, they must be regarded as an exceptional fifteen. Other University fifteens have been undefeated up to the inter-University game, but there is no modern instance of a side winning every match. Twenty years ago Cambridge carried all before them up to the University match, but the programme was comparatively light. Vassall's famous team had an equally light list of fixtures. It may, then, fairly be claimed that the Cambridge fifteen is one of the finest sides either University has ever put in the field. Here is their record for the present season:—

P.	W.	Point for	Points against	Tries for	Tries against
13	13	289	30	64	8

The "tale" of tries—after all, the best test of the attacking and defensive abilities of a side—gives Cambridge an average of five tries per match, and they have scored eight tries to each one obtained against them. The Cantabs have scored six dropped goals; so that, leaving penalties out of account—and they are not indicative of any inherent excellence:—the Light Blues have registered seventy "scores" to eight, or nine scores to every one made by their opponents. Their claim to be considered the best of all modern University sides is, therefore, beyond dispute when judged by the absolute test of performance merely.

But certain considerations must modify this high estimate. In estimating the merits of successful sides of different seasons, it is necessary to have regard to the general character of club foo ball. This season the standard of club football in the Metropolitan and Midland districts, from which the opponents of Cambridge are chiefly drawn, is not nearly so high as in many seasons one could instance. It may be, then, that the Cambridge team is little better than previous good University sides. Moreover, the football of Cambridge, though very effective, has never attained the highest pitch of excellence. It has been marked by dash, courage, and stamina, but has lacked finish. Robustness is its keynote—robustness both of heart and hand; but there has been none of that rythmic smoothness that characterises the play of a side that depends entirely for success on science, skill, and speed. Compared with last year's fifteen, the advance made almost beggars comparison, yet it has been accomplished by improvement in one department only, the third line. Up to the University match last season, Cambridge had scored 23 tries. This season they have scored 64. Of the 23 tries scored last season 14 were obtained by the backs and 9 by the forwards. This season 49 have been scored by the backs and 15 by the forwards. Again, of the 14 tries got by the backs last season only 10 were scored by the three-quarters; this season, out of the 49 tries scored by the backs no fewer than 41 have been run in by the threes. These figures are convincing. For this improvement McLaod, the Fetter "fresher," has undoubtedly been responsible. The moral effect of his presence has been as great as the material gain. Apart from the fact that he has scored one more try than the Cambridge threes could last year muster among them in thirteen games, his strong running, has led up to nearly two-thirds of the tries, and has given confidence in "going for" the line to the other threes. These, too, his fine and daring "sporting" tactics have nipped many a movement of the opposing backs in the bud, and have often changed defence into attack.

For the past two seasons the Oxford fifteen have puzzled students of football form by reason of the extraordinary inequality of their play. This inequility has been not merely a collective characteristic, but well-marked in individual players. The side has been brilliant without being sound. Their attack, though the cause of their success, has signally failed to prove the truth of the adage that attack is the best defence. It would be unfair in the face of the team's performances to describe the side as incapable of winning a hard match by all-round excellence; yet the team does not possess those heroic qualities which make football mimic war—ability to stand a pounding, and finally, by a great effort, to beat the pounders. Nevertheless, in any match Oxford may be relied upon to execute certain more feats which will dazzle even the most critical eye, and silence for the moment those who maintain that all-roundness is the only real standard of football excellence. In most essentials, the Oxford fifteen are a similar side to the typical Welsh international team of the late eighties and early nineties. There is, of course, more sturdiness of spirit in the forwards, begot of Blue blood, and the lessons of the public school; but there is the same tendency to occasional brilliancy and complete collapse within the compass of a single game, which used to distinguish the Welsh fifteens of the transitionary period. In every match Oxford have played, their strength and weakness have been revealed; the degree alone has varied. One can see this from the record of this season's games:—

P.	W.	L.	Tries for	Tries against
13	10	3	68	23

Last year, in winning eight out of ten games Oxford scored 31 tries to 15, so that the strength of the attack and the relative weakness of the defence are rather more pronounced this season than last. A descent from the general to the particular confirms the estimate of the side as brilliant rather than sound. Two sides (R. I. E. C. and Dublin University) have crossed the Oxford line four times, two sides (London Scottish and Edinburgh Academicals) have scored three tries, while four have scored two tries. Only four of the ten defeated sides have failed to score. The truth is, any good attack will pierce the Oxford defence, which it requires exception l defence, marked by intelligent anticipation and a certain robustness of method, to check the effectiveness of the Oxford attack. If suffered to develop, the attack will, in fact, always yield tries. Against sides playing the same game as themselves, Oxford are an easy first among English, and perhaps also Scottish and Irish clubs. There is no back division so well together nor so deadly in attack, as the Oxford six. Favoured by a little luck, or by that form of over-eagerness which lost Edinburgh at least three tries against Oxford last Monday, the Dark Blue backs, by a couple of breaks away, might win a game in which the side had been outplayed, in very much the same fashion as Swanston's team won the famous inter-University match of 1900. This fact alone should be enough to give the prophets pause. There is however, an excellent test of the real abilities of a side which is all too rarely applied. Oxford, so far as scoring (and hence the winning of games) is concerned, are essentially a one-game team. Though the forwards are clever, their whole energies are directed to giving the backs chance, and they score but few tries. This may be seen from the following figures showing the tries scored this season and last, up to the date of the Inter-University contest:—

	Tries.	Backs.	Scored by— Halfs.	Threes.	Forwards.
1902	31	28	1	27	3
1903	53	52	10	42	6

Thus in two seasons the Oxford backs have scored 80 tries (halfs 11, threes 69) to the 9 scored by the forwards in twenty-three games, as against the 63 tries (halfs 12, threes 51) scored Cambridge backs, and the 24 tries scored by the by the Cambridge forwards in twenty-six games. There is thus more variety, or if one prefers the phrase, more "team" opportunism, in the Cambridge style than in that of Oxford. In theory a "one-game" side is never so good as a team that plays "all the games." The Oxford game is more productive of tries, and is more polished, but in effectiveness, against all sorts of sides it falls far short the Cambridge blend. Moreover, the sides that have beaten Oxford have done so in two instances in most decided fashion, and by the sort of football best calculated to prevent Oxford playing the game of which they are such brilliant exponents. Edinburgh Academicals beat Oxford more thoroughly on play than is usual in matches between first-class sides. As the Cambridge style, though differing in some respects, rests on the same broad conception of the game as that of the Academicals, the inference is irresistible that Cambridge will beat Oxford.

BIG MILL FIRE IN BOMBAY.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT SIX LAKHS.

Last night a fire broke out in the mill belonging to the Madhowji Dharamsey Spinning and Manufacturing Company, in Foras Road, by which the greater part of the mill buildings was destroyed. The property, of which Messrs. Goculdas Madhowji and Company are the agents, consisted of a rectangular block containing a spinning department and card-rooms, mixing rooms, engine and boiler house and outhouses. The mill was open yesterday and was working until 8 o'clock in the evening with the aid of electric light. At that hour it ceased working, light was put out, the different departments were closed and the engineer was leaving the premises for home. He had just reached the outer gate, when he was informed that the mill was on fire. He returned and on going round the building, saw flames issuing from the roof over the mule department, in the centre of the rectangular block. The engineer at once brought the mill fire appliances into requisition and took measures to prevent the fire from spreading to the engine and boiler-house. The fire, however, spread with wonderful rapidity and within a quarter of an hour after the outbreak was first noticed, the entire western wing, containing the mule, and ring frame departments and the old card-room, was in one mass of flame. The Municipal fire-engines from Gowalia Tank, Babulla Tank, Fort, Byculla and Chinchpoogly arrived and attacked the fire from all directions. The progress of the conflagration, which at one time threatened the destruction of the whole mill, was soon checked. The fire-brigade worked with zeal and energy and by 10 o'clock brought the fire under control. The whole of the spinning department and the new card-rooms were totally destroyed. Nothing remained in that part of the building but the bare walls and the distorted machinery. The damage was roughly estimated at six lakhs of rupees, which was fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire was supposed to be due to the fuse of the main electric wire running through the mule department. The fire engine were working until a small hour of the morning.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY.

THE Conference held its second sitting yesterday in the shamianah on the Esplanade, Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee presiding. There was a large attendance in the shamianah, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The president announced that he had received letters expressing regret at their inability to attend the Conference from the Hon. Mr. Amir Ali, the Hon. Mr. Belgrami, the Hon. Mahomed Husain, and others.

A resolution to the effect that "this Conference be hereafter known as the Mahomedan Educational and Social Conference" was abandoned.

The following resolutions were then brought forward and passed:—

Proposed by Mr. T. W. Arnold, and seconded by Mr. Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed, and carried that a committee of the following gentlemen be selected to draw up a constitution for this Conference and place it before the next meeting of the Conference for approval and adoption:—Bombay—the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, Mr. Mahomed Akbar Haidri, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, and Haji Yusaf Haji Esmail; Punjab—the Hon. Mr. Shahdin, Mr. Shaik Abdul Kadir, Khan Bahadur Barkat Ali Khan, Mr. Mahboob Alan; United Provinces—Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, Mr. Shaik Abdulla Pleader, the Hon. Mr. Morison, Khwaja Gulam-us-Saqlain, Moulvi Bashiruddin Ahmed; Bengal—the Hon. Mr. Justice Amir Ali, Mr. Syed Ali Imam, Manher Abdul Karim, Khan Bahadur Mirza Shujaat Ali Baig; Hyderabad—the Hon. Syed Husain Belgrami, Moulvi Aziz Mirza; Madras—the Hon. Nawab Syed Mohamed, Khan Bahadur Hadi Pasha Mirza Hashim Asphani; Burma, Haji Ismail Salih of Rangoon, Central Provinces—Syed Ali Husain, Khan Bahadur Salamatulla Khan.

Several other names were suggested to be added to the committee. The chairman said the names will be submitted to the committee already proposed.

Proposed by Mr. A. H. Baakza, seconded by Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, and supported by Khan Bahadur Mirza Shujaat Ali, Moulvi Abdul Kader Baiksha, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, and others, and carried, that this Conference is of opinion that schools be established in India to provide female education in strict conformity with the customs and usages of the Mahomedan gentry.

At the sitting after the recess owing to Mr. Justice Tyabjee's indisposition from fever, he had to retire, and in his place Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, was called to the Chair.

MISS SORABJEE'S PAPER.

Miss Susi Sorabjee next delivered a short address on the advantages of female education. She said that if India would take her place in the van-guard of civilisation, she must place women in the place God meant her to occupy. The wisest dog cannot be taught a single letter, whereas a little child can be taught to read fluently, and yet we are confronted with the fact that in a population of sixty millions of Mahomedans, only 4 000 Mahomedans girls attended school. It was a crying shame that Mahomedan women were kept in ignorance and treated like the lower instead of the higher creation. It was a menace to civilization, and made the Western world scoff, and justly, at their Oriental philosophy, Oriental scholars and their universities and colleges. Every graduate of their universities was under a solemn vow to promote the cause of education, and was a traitor to them when he kept his women illiterate. Let them rise bravely to the duties and responsibilities of their day and generation. There was desperate need for haste. The women of the present generation, like themselves would have passed into eternity in the next; and how could they face God if they had done nothing towards their amelioration.

The chairman on behalf of the meeting thanked Miss Sorabjee for her interesting and instructive address.

Miss K. N. Kabrajee was introduced to the meeting by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin as the daughter of a prominent citizen and she read to the meeting a short paper which had been sent by Chani Begam Sahiba, wife of Nasr Sultan Mohiuddin Sahib Deputy Collector, Madras, to be read before the Conference.

A MAHOMEDAN LADY'S PAPER.

The Begam Sahiba said among other things on behalf of herself and other purdah-nashin sisters present there, and those shut up in their houses outside that camp. She thanked the Conference Committee of Bombay for the great indulgence they had accorded them in permitting them to take part in the deliberations of that Conference. Education was "farz" on every Muslim man and woman. History taught that several Muslim ladies distinguished themselves in the field of education and battle. Muslims, who were once the pioneers of education, through an irony of fate, were now compelled to meet that day to deliberate on the A B C of it, and that privilege of holding a meeting was a privilege granted to the by the Raj of English Bahadurs, Islam which was healthy and robust in its infancy was now a cripple like a dying lion, with his many limbs torn away, and the time might not be far off, when the beast itself would be devoured. The orthodox had frustrated all attempts at reform in the Hyderabad Dominions. They had done so and were still doing it there and in Turkey, Egypt, Persia, Morocco, nay in every corner of the world poisoning the whole Islam, which was worse than injury from outside. In conclusion she proposed that simultaneously with the Indian Muslim Educational Conference provincial conferences be held in all the Presidencies annually as auxiliaries to the former, under the guidance of a permanent standing committee, which should collect subjects, during the course of a year, for discussion at the meetings. That after the Conference was over in each place, a fair be held in the Conference camp for sale of articles by Muslim women and prizes awarded to the best Indian articles produced. The fair was intended to help poor Muslim women, who had made begging from door to door their profession, and whose number was daily on the increase, and to educate them in the honourable profession of Bibi Khatija, and secondly, that provision be made in big mosques for ladies to join in the Friday prayers. She begged to offer her mite of Rs. 50 towards the next year's fair at Bombay and spread the hem of her saree for charity from those present there and those who were watching with sympathy their struggle for existence.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin proposed that the matter of the contribution of Rs. 50 from the Begam Sahiba be referred for disposal to the central committee. This was agreed to.

Several members of the meeting made contributions to the fund for the Fancy Fair proposed by the Begam Sahiba. The contributions ranged from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15. At this stage a Mahomedan moulvie placed a rupee in the hands of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin on condition that it should be put up to auction. The suggestion was gladly taken up, and the Moulvie's rupee formed the object of a spirited auction sale. The bidding rose by leaps and bounds until the rupee was knocked down by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin to Mr. Hajee Ismael Gool Mahomed for Rs. 301. Miss Susi Sorabjee made a contribution of Rs. 5 to the Fancy Fair; and at the suggestion of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin this amount was put up to sale by auction. The bidding was again very brisk; and Miss Sorabjee's contribution was knocked down to the highest bidder—Mr. Jittaker—for Rs. 225. Several further contributions were made to the fund.

MR. HUGH MONIE'S PAPER.

Mr. Hugh Monie, Principal of the Bombay Victoria Technical Institute, read a paper on "Education with Special Reference to Mahomedans." He said in several ways he had had special opportunities of making a study of the subject, but the more he had studied the greater had become his confusion. Taken as a whole his experience had led him to believe that the standard of school examinations fell short of what it ought to be and more particularly on the two chief subjects, namely, English composition and mathematic. The causes for defectiveness in these directions might be numerous, but he felt sure that the fountain head of the trouble was in defective teaching, particularly in a boy's early school days. In the thousands of schools distributed throughout India, there was a large proportion of the teaching staff who were really not qualified to undertake the duties imposed upon them. Until the attractions on the matter of salary were sufficient to induce good men to take up educational work, the rising generation of students must be the sufferers, and the commercial interests of India must also be adversely affected. It was not higher education that should be called for, but better education in subjects which were essential to success in commercial life. A study and analysis of the results of University examinations during the past few years, had been to him, at least, very interesting and showing that relative progress was being made by the various Indian races. They showed that the rate of progress amongst Hindus was steadily increasing in every direction, while all other races were more or less unsteady. He might summarise as follows:—Hindus only were taking to agriculture. Hindus and Parsis were taking to Civil Engineering; Mahomedans were not, Portuguese in proportion to their numbers held a high position. Hindus were increasing in law examinations; Parsis were falling off; Mahomedans indifferent. Hindus, Parsis and Portuguese rapidly increased in medical examinations, particularly the Pars

the Mahomedan youths to technical institutes and colleges. But it was a duty they must not shirk. The wealthy members might be induced to raise a large central fund for the endowment of scholarships. To establish 250 at, say, Rs. 20 per month would require a fund of about twenty lakhs of rupees, but with careful selection of the recipients, it would be money well spent.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin proposed that this Conference is of opinion that the Government of India be requested to introduce a system of Kindergarten tuition in all the districts.

MR. D. R. CHICHGAR'S PAPER.

Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar then read a short paper on "the Kindergarten tuition and its advantages." He observed that they had probably heard it said that as a whole the results in the department of education were not as satisfactory as might be wished, or that the products of the present day education were not, as a class, as encouraging as they might be. Wherever these deficiencies existed, the fault, it appeared to him, lay more at the root than anywhere else—he meant in child education, and more particularly in that system, which provided a stereotyped course of lessons, many of which had little or no application to the circumstances and wants of learners and which supplied a routine method of going through all work mechanically, whatever the needs, tastes and conditions of the children; so that work was reduced to dull and futile drudgery, and the child was crammed with ill-digested and often useless information just for the purpose of the inspector's examination. Having explained at some length the aim and objects of the Kindergarten and Herbartian systems, he proceeded to observe that this improved this rational system of child education, the germs of which were discernible in the teachings of Comenius, Rousseau, Loche and other reformers, the principle of which were propounded and established by Pestalozzi and elaborated by Froebel and Herbart, and reiterated and restated with precision and clearness by Spencer, this system the methods of which were worked out and put into the forms of definite gifts, games and occupations by Froebel and his disciples was first brought into this country in the year 1885 and subsequently introduced into the Parsi Girls' Schools, of which he was the honorary secretary, and he was glad to be able to say that not only has continuous development been made in the direction of Kindergarten teaching on this new plan, but that their plans and their methods had met with the approbation of many eminent educationists. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the awakening in this all-important matter of education, which was perceptible, might soon become visible all around—more especially among the Mahomedans—to the endeavours of the enlightened and intelligent members of which community this Conference owed its existence.

The president tendered thanks to Mr. D. R. Chichgar for his paper.

Mr. Nilkant Rao, L. M. and S., the blind professor of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, then delivered a short address on the education and employment of the blind.

It was announced that the total sum contributed to the Fair Fund amounted to Rs. 1 112.

The Conference adjourned till 11 30 a.m. to-day.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Educational Exhibition, organised in connection with the Conference was formally opened last night in the hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam School, by Sirdar Yar Mahomed Khan, C.S.I., Prime Minister of Jaora. There was a large gathering of delegates and prominent citizens who were invited by the Committee to take part in the ceremony. In the main hall of the building were exhibited a large collection of books on modern literature and works of references, maps and globes and other educational apparatuses lent by Messrs. Blackie and Co., publishers. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar displayed some Kindergarten exhibits, which were illustrated by some of the Parsi girls singing songs and showing how practical tuition was carried on in the Parsi Girls' Schools. The boys of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind recited songs of welcome and showed some practical work done at the school.

Sirdar Yar Mahomed Khan, C. S. I., in opening the exhibition said he took great interest in Mahomedan education and he therefore thought that this new adjunct of the Conference would prove highly useful and beneficial in future. This new departure would not only improve the cause of that educational movement, but it would make the Conference more popular amongst the people. He trusted that the exhibition would be improved year by year so as to make it more useful. Delegates coming from different parts of India would carry useful information with them. The rarity of books displayed there would show that the educational literature had made a vast progress in recent years. The objects of Kindergarten exhibited in that hall were very interesting. This was a new method by which education had been simplified for the young and it was a most attractive method by which education could be imparted. He hoped the delegates would carry brilliant recollection of that and try to introduce that method wherever it was possible. He was glad to note that the Technical Institute and the School of Art, Bombay, had so kindly come forward to co-operate with that national Mahomedan movement. He then formally declared the exhibition open.

EDUCATION IN SAWANTVADI.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The distribution of prizes to the boys of the High School and the vernacular schools in Sawantvadi took place on Wednesday in the hall of the High School which was elegantly decorated with arches and bunting. Colonel and Mrs. O'Donnell accompanied by Mr. Laughton, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue and Mrs. Laughton were received at the door by the head master of the High School and the Deputy Educational Inspector of the State. The proceedings were opened by Mr. R. G. Sabnis, head master, reading his report on the progress of the High School and the vernacular education in the town. The High School has on its register 244 boys of whom 15 are Mahomedans, 9 Christians, 179 Brahmins, 39 other Hindus and 2 Jews. The school was inspected by the Educational Inspector, S. D., and his report was satisfactory. Nine students appeared from the High School for the Matriculation Examination last year, of whom eight were successful, and two out of three that appeared for the N. S. E. Examination passed. Lately provision has been made for the teaching of Persian in the High School. Two students went up for the Matriculation Examination this year with Persian as their second language. One has received a telegram that he had passed; the result for the other was not then known. There are in all five vernacular schools in the town, including the Hindustani School. They are attended by 824 boys, of whom 81 are Christians, 150 Mahomedans, 192 Brahmins and 401 other Hindus. These schools were also inspected by the Educational Inspector, S.D., and have been doing very well under the supervision of the Deputy Educational Inspector of the State, Colonel O'Donnell has taken a very lively interest in the progress of education in the town, especially in the High School since he assumed charge of his office as Political Agent Sawantvadi. For his efforts in the interest of the High School the head master remarked that Colonel O'Donnell deserved the best thanks of the people of the State.

The students of the High School attending the Gayan Class which is maintained by private subscription, entertained the gathering with singing and the boys of the High School recited various pieces in English which were much appreciated. Mr. O'Donnell then distributed the prizes to the boys. Colonel O'Donnell afterwards addressed the meeting. He congratulated Mr. R. G. Sabnis the head master upon the success of the school and the students and the gentlemen present upon getting a head master who was so deeply interested in everything that concerned his students. He then impressed upon the minds of the students the value of such moral qualities as courage, honesty and integrity.

On the conclusion of the president's address the usual distribution of flowers, pan-supari, &c., took place and the National Anthem having been sung in Marathi the meeting dispersed with three cheers for the King-Emperor and also for Colonel and Mrs. O'Donnell.

The Band of the Local Corps was in attendance.

AT Calabrito, in Italy, a floor collapsed in the house in which a large funeral party had assembled. Everyone was precipitated into the kitchen below. Seventeen persons were injured. The overturned candles set fire to the building, and the coffin and its contents were badly burnt before the flames could be extinguished.

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INDIA AND PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

(By Sir Charles Elliott.)

THE new fiscal policy has been launched under rather unfavourable circumstances. It is not easy to convince the British public that they have been unconsciously approaching to the brink of a great danger, and that the economic system with which the country is identified needs modification. The iconoclast who attacks a settled belief should speak with no vacillation, strike no uncertain strokes, hold out no allurements which he has to withdraw, use no arguments or illustrations the full bearing of which he has not studied. And while we admire Mr. Chamberlain's patriotism and singleness of purpose, and his great gifts of elucidation and argument, we cannot but regret that he has entered on the conflict with an imperfect equipment of statistical knowledge and has not realised how necessary it is to support abstract proposals by concrete instances in order to carry his public with him.

Now that the dust and din of the first stage of the controversy have somewhat subsided, out of the confused welter of personal recriminations, party politics, mistakes, misunderstandings and inaccurate figures certain conclusions, like clear landmarks, begin to emerge. These may be summed up in a few concise formulæ.

The import trade of this country amounts to about £500,000,000, of which £200,000,000 represent food, £150,000,000 represent raw material, and £150,000,000 are paid for manufactured and partly-manufactured articles.

The food we must have to support our population and the raw materials to support our industries, but the manufactured articles we ought to make ourselves and could very well do without.

For these imports we pay by exporting £280,000,000 worth of goods, the surplus products of our soil and industries after supplying home consumption.

It is, therefore, a matter of life and death to us to find markets in which we can sell these £280,000,000 worth of goods.

Some of our customers—the Continental nations and the United States of America—are wedded to Protection, and have imposed on our goods heavy and increasing duties which threaten to become prohibitive. Our export trade with them, which stood at about £100,000,000 in 1870, has only averaged £107,000,000 during the last twelve years, and if the value of coal, which is our capital, is deducted, it has seriously diminished. On the other hand our export trade with the rest of the world, and especially with our Colonies and India has steadily increased. It stood at about £30,000,000 in 1870 and has averaged £140,000,000 during the last twelve years.

The problem before us, therefore, is threefold. First, how to keep out the foreign manufactured articles which we are able to make ourselves, though at a slightly greater cost. Secondly, how to prevent foreign nations from closing their markets by prohibitive tariffs against our manufactures. Thirdly, how to increase and foster our trade with our Colonies and India.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain answer the first and second problems, by the proposal to establish retaliatory duties and to enter on a tariff war. Mr. Chamberlain would meet the third by a system of preferential tariffs. But he rests his proposal not merely on the ground of mutual benefit to trade, but also on the higher basis of policy. He asserts his belief, resulting from his experience as Colonial Secretary, that the colonies grow greater and more powerful, the fissiparous tendency, or the spirit of megalomania, drives them more and more to the assertion of independence and that though the ties of blood and traditional affection retain them for the present, these ties will become too weak unless they are strengthened by the bonds of material advantage and mutual profit.

If I rightly interpret the attitude towards these proposals which the general public has, so far, assumed, it is that they admit the necessity of keeping markets open for our goods, and the danger to our trade arising from the growth of tariffs, which tend to become prohibitive. But they feel doubtful as to how the proposed remedies will work. They are not satisfied that we can, by retaliatory duties, compel other nations to observe moderation. They fear that in the process we may do ourselves more harm than we do to them; they doubt whether it is possible for two countries to arrange a preferential tariff which shall be mutually advantageous; and they shrink from the prospect of corrupt influences and mercantile greed which may be developed in the struggles of rival industries and trade interests. Above all, they want to have concrete instances placed before them to show how these proposals will work.

The object of this paper is to deal only with a single branch of this great subject; not with the principle of retaliation, at all; but with that question of preferential tariffs, and with the question only as far as it concerns our relations with India. I shall attempt to examine what sort of preferential tariff can be devised for Indian trade, if Mr. Chamberlain's principle should be accepted, and what its commercial and financial effects would be.

In the first place it must be admitted that our connection with India is very different from our connection with our self-governing colonies. They can, if they choose sever themselves from us and set up as independent nations, and we should take no step to restrain them by force. India cannot sever itself except by armed rebellion, and we should put forth all our strength to defeat such rebellion. At the same time it is our policy and our duty to keep the sword in reserve, and to govern India so that our connection may be, and may be felt to be, highly advantageous to the welfare and prosperity of the country. Now India is, as Lord George Hamilton truly said, "intensely protectionist." There has been a school of administrators, among whom Sir John Strachey's is the most distinguished name whose aim was perfect free trade between India and England, and about twenty years ago they came near to accomplishing that aim as far as India was concerned. But circumstances were against them.

England never contemplated reciprocity, but taxed everything taxable which came from India—tea, coffee and tobacco—with serene impartiality. The fall of silver upset for a time Indian finance, and it became necessary to impose duties on many articles imported from England. The principle of Free Trade never was accepted by the educated Indian public, who would gladly see the heaviest possible taxation imposed on all manufactured imports in order to assist their own infant industries to spring up and flourish. The Report of the Indian Famine Commission of 1879-80 tended in the same direction, insisting strongly that the salvation of India depended on the growth of Diversity of Occupations, as the only safeguard a tropical agricultural country can have against devastating famines. Thus the fair ideal of absolute Free Trade has been forced to vanish from India, as, indeed, it has from England, where only free imports are now possible. When, however, it is urged, as it has been urged by Lord George Hamilton, that the protectionist spirit in India constitutes a serious danger, because when the Indians see that England has conceded something to a protectionist policy they will claim the right to go much further, he surely forgets the control which England possesses and always will retain. India cannot possibly be more protectionist in spirit than Australia or Canada, and if a preferential tariff system is adopted with them it may safely be adopted with India. We have kept down the Indian passion for taxing imports by showing that we have hitherto adhered to the system of free imports. The action we may now take cannot be used to justify a claim to penalise the entry of our own manufactures into that country, but only that India may be allowed to carry out the policy to the same extent that we do. The time has thus come when the doctrine of preferential tariff will be welcomed by the people of India if a scheme is drawn out which shall be shown to be of mutual commercial advantage.

I propose to offer a rough sketch of such a scheme though well aware how many probabilities of error lie in the path, and how essential it is that the knowledge of many men versed in the commerce and finance of the country should be combined before a sound and sufficient programme can be prepared.

In the year 1901-2, India had recovered from the disastrous effects of two severe famines following in close succession, and the trade figures of that year may probably be accepted as normal. The total imports of private merchandise (excluding government stores and treasure) amounted to about £54,000,000, and the exports of Indian produce and manufactures to £80,000,000. The following table shows the principal articles of import, distinguishing the values of goods imported from Great Britain and her colonies,

TABLE 1.—VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO INDIA IN 1901-2 (THOUSANDS OMITTED).

Articles.	From Great Britain and Colonies.	From Protectionist Countries.	Total from all Countries
Salt	289	26	315
Liquors	811	291	1,108
Sugar	1,441	1,634	3,745
Metals	2,907	1,477	4,693
Machinery and hardware	3,689	453	4,148
Dyes	25	311	335
Tobacco	162	96	301
Petroleum	...	2,123	2,812
Silk manufactures	99	291	781
Woollen "	724	411	1,211
Cotton twist and yarn	1,670	95	1,765
Other cotton goods	19,279	792	21,15
Apparel and boots	6·5	3·3	1 129

and from the protectionist countries of Europe and the United States of America. The total column includes also the imports from China, Japan, South America, etc.

On these the following suggestions are offered:—

Liquors.—Considering the importance of preventing intemperance from spreading in India, we should not give encouragement to English trade by lowering the already high duties charged. It is, however a question whether a specially heavy or prohibitive tax should not be laid on the cheap deleterious spirits which come from Holland and Germany, but this would be urged on moral and physical grounds and would only be a by-product of the policy we are now discussing.

Salt comes mainly from England, a small quantity from Germany, and the rest from Arabia, Aden, Persia and Egypt. If it is necessary to enter into a tariff-war with Germany, the duty on their salt might be raised. But it would be a considerable advantage to English trade if the duty now imposed on Cheshire salt were lowered. At present that supply goes chiefly to Calcutta and penetrates up the Ganges Valley to about the border of the Province of Bengal, or to a point where the up-country salt can be sold cheaper. By lowering the import duty English salt would command a larger area. But as this would mean only the substitution of foreign salt for country salt and would not greatly increase the consumption, the Indian finances, which realise about £900,000 from the duty on English salt, would suffer with little prospect of recoupment; and the Indian Government would not be justified in conceding such a preference unless some corresponding advantage is granted by England.

Sugar.—The duty on sugar produces nearly half-a-million. Half of it comes from Austria-Hungary and Germany, and most of the balance from Mauritius. Here it would be easy to lower the rate on colonial and to raise it on continental sugar without affecting the Revenue. But it would probably be wiser to watch the effect of the Sugar Bounties Treaty before making any immediate alteration.

Metals and Machinery.—More than a quarter of the whole import comes protectionist countries. The present duty is light and produces about £150,000. In view of the condition of our iron and steel industry, it might be possible to raise the duty on the foreign imports, and to lower it on the English unmanufactured steel and iron; but in face of the protectionist feeling in India, and the great desirability of establishing the manufacture of hardware and machinery in the country, the duty on this class of goods should remain unchanged, the reduction only affecting raw materials.

Oils.—More than two millions worth of petroleum oil comes from Russia, and £200,000 worth from the United States. As petroleum is found in Burma, Assam and many parts of India, its production would be encouraged by raising the present very light duty (producing only £20,000) on the foreign oil. This would, however, raise the price to the consumer and might fall hardly on the poor.

Cotton goods.—The duty on these goods, 3½ per cent "ad valorem," produces nearly £300,000, so that it is a serious matter to tamper with it, and there is also a "countervailing" excise duty on the cotton cloth manufactured in country mills. To lower the customs and excise duty by a half would be popular in Manchester and in India and would increase consumption to an extent which might partly recoup the government. Out of £22,000,000 worth of this class of goods imported, about £800,000 worth come from protected countries, so that a special rate imposed on them would not do very much good to the Revenue. It might be a useful weapon in reserve.

The outcome of this discussion of the imports is that if the Government of India decide to carry out Mr. Chamberlain's principles they might benefit English trade by reducing the rate on salt, unmanufactured iron and steel, and cotton goods, at a considerable cost to the Revenue, which might, however, be partially recouped by a larger consumption in the case of cotton goods; they might benefit colonial production by reducing the rate on Mauritius sugar, and raising it on German and Austro-Hungarian sugar; and they might strike a blow at the trade of protected countries, if reprisals were necessary, by raising the duty on the machinery and hardware, salt, petroleum and cotton goods which they send.

Now we turn to the exports, and the following table gives the same information as before regarding the value of the goods sent in 1901-02 to Great Britain and her colonies, to the protectionist countries, and to all the outside world taken together. It should be explained that when the returns give Egypt as the destination of exports they have been debited to the Continent of Europe, because in almost all causes those goods are despatched, when they reach Egypt, to whatever European market appears most favourable.

Tea and coffee are exported to England mainly from India and Ceylon, China tea having fallen now to only one-seventeenth of the whole, or half a million against 8 000,000 sterling. Nearly all the tea goes to England or the colonies; about a third of the coffee to France. If therefore we may assume that the twopenny war tax on tea will be taken off, and that of the remaining 4d., half will be remitted to India and Ceylon, it is evident that the China tea trade will be killed, but the quantity is so small that it will not do much good to the planters. But the cheapening of

TABLE 2.—VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM INDIA IN 1901-2 (THOUSANDS OMITTED).

Articles	To Great Britain and Colonies.	To Protectionist Countries.	Total to all Countries.
Coffee	431	331	8 7
Tea	5,163	85	5,483
Rice	5,186	2,529	9,233
Wheat	1,181	934	2,171
Spices	183	208	509
Metals	405	65	580
Tobacco	212	12	233
Indigo	377	633	1,325
Oil seeds	2,603	8,247	11,189
Cotton, raw	993	3,863	9, 17
Hides, raw	324	3,330	3 778
Jute, raw	3,535	4,281	7 831
Silk, raw	160	285	452
Wool, raw	724	25	761
Cotton twist and yarn	71	7	6 281
Other cotton goods	1,171	...	1,926
Jute and gunny manufactured	2,143	2,379	5,807
Apparel and boots	137	29	245
Hides, dressed	1,570	183	1, 69
Lac	235	371	635

tea in England will give a stimulus to consumption here, and therefore to production in India. More land will be put under tea and more labour will be employed. The same will be the case with coffee if the rate is lowered, and therefore such a preferential tariff will be a great boon to India, and will remove a grievance which has long been a subject of complaint there.

Rice.—England imports about two-thirds of its rice from India and one-third from other countries, so that the imposition of a tax on foreign rice, while the Indian product is left three would probably enable India to swallow up the whole of the trade. India exports largely to Ceylon and to Mauritius, as well as to England, but about 2 1-2 millions out of 29 000 000 go to the markets of the Continent, and could therefore be shut out by prohibitive rates.

Wheat.—The export of wheat has varied enormously rising to 9½ millions sterling in 1891-92, and falling to zero in 1899 1900, while last year it exceeded the figure of 1901-02 by 40 per cent. Now wheat is grown almost exclusively on artificially irrigated land, and the out-turn is less affected by drought than that of any other important food-crop. It serves, therefore as a reserve of food which can be exported when there is a surplus, and retained for home consumption when there is a famine. For this reason it is of the most vital importance to the well-being of India that the area under wheat should be as large as posible and the stimulus which would be given, to its cultivation by a remission of duty if other imported wheat were taxed in England would be invaluable. About 40 per cent. of the export is sent to continental Europe, partly to Belgium but as most of it is consigned in the first instance to Egypt it is uncertain to what country that quantity is finally destined.

Tobacco.—India produces an immense quantity of rather coarse tobacco, but the export is very small; only about 300,000 lbs. valued at £35,000, being sent to England. A preferential rate on Indian tobacco would greatly encourage the growth of the finer sorts and would improve the system of manufacture.

Indigo is supposed to be a dying industry, though some people still maintain that the synthetic indigo of Germany, while it can compete in price, is not equally durable as a dye. If the import of dyes is taxed in England, and if indigo is admitted free, it might rescue from extinction a large amount of English capital invested in India.

To recapitulate the principal articles of India export to which a helping hand might be given are tea, coffee, and tobacco on which the present high duties might well be reduced; and rice, wheat, and indigo, which might be admitted free, while the imports from protectionist countries are taxed, in the case of wheat the advantage would accrue not only to the export trade but to the whole of India, whose sheet-anchor against famine is a large extension of the area under that crop.

An objection has been raised in the speeches of Lord George Hamilton and of Sir Henry Fowler that if the protectionist countries are irritated by the grants of preferential rates to India by England, and still more by the setting up of rates hostile to themselves in India, they might retaliate by imposing prohibitive duties against Indian imports into their markets. One answer to this would be that though they take collectively a large share (34·3 per cent. of the whole in 1901-2) of Indian exports each individual country represents a very small figure (Germany 8 per cent., France 7 per cent., the United States 7 per cent., Belgium 4 per cent. and so on) so that unless they all combine together to buy cost India which is very unlikely the injury done by any single country's hostility would be slight. But the better and more general reply is that it is extremely improbable that any country will injure itself in order to spite another. If France or Germany, for instance, believe that the introduction of any goods from outside will do harm to their industries they will relentlessly crush that import by heavy and still heavier duties. If is because we are satisfied that they are actually in train to impose prohibitive rates on our manufactures, that the proposal to adopt a system of retaliation has been mooted. It is illogical therefore to argue that India should be deterred from preferential duties by the fear of a prohibitive tariff being set up against itself.

A reference to the table of exports on p. 471 will enable the reader to judge how far it is likely that Indian trade can be excluded from the protected markets without injury to the population of those countries. The articles exported are all either raw materials (such as rice, wheat, spices, dyes, oilseeds, cotton, hides, tute and silk) or very slightly manufactured (such as gunny-bags and dressed hides,) some of which could not be procured elsewhere at all, and all of which are needed either for food or for employment in industries which would suffer if their raw materials were enhanced in price. The prospect of a boycott against such a trade as this is one which India could well afford to laugh at.

It appears, then, that by a manipulation of the tariff in the direction proposed by Mr. Chamberlain much benefit might accrue to the trade of England in cotton goods, iron and steel, and salt, and to that of Mauritius in sugar. Similarly India might receive great advantage in respect of its production of tea, coffee, tobacco wheat, rice, and indigo. The effect on the Revenue of both countries cannot be fully calculated without forming an estimate of the gain to be obtained by raising the rates in other countries. But looking only to the loss arising from the alterations which have been suggested the English Treasury would surrender by a reduction of twopence in the pound on Indian tea, and three-farthings on Indian coffee, about £1,500 000, while the import of Indian tobacco is at present so small that the loss would be infinitesimal. On the other hand if India took of a quarter of the duty on English salt the whole duty on English and Mauritius sugar, half the duty on metals (raw and partly manufactured) and half the duty on cotton goods, the less to the Revenue would be about £700 000. The gain to India from the greater security against famine would far exceed this sum, while in England the duty Mr. Chamberlain proposes to levy on wheat imported from protected countries would more than recoup the Treasury for the abandonment of these duties on Indian produce.

In the general scheme of English party politics India from its want of popular representation, exercises little weight, and the decision of the country on the proposed changes in fiscal policy will be influenced mainly by home and colonial considerations. But the facts and arguments set forth in this article seem to show that as far as India is concerned the adoption of a system of preferential tariffs will be beneficial to the trade of the two countries and will offend against no sound economic principles.—"Empire Review."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB INDIGO.

The final forecast of the indigo crop of the Punjab for the year 1903, in which only 7 districts are dealt with states:—The actual area as finally ascertained is 76,700 acres, which is in excess of the first estimate, and 73·5 per cent. above the area returned last year. Although a slight recovery is shown as compared with 1902, the figures, when compared with the quinquennial and decennial averages, show that the industry is slowly dying out in most of the districts. Muzaffargarh has, however, returned normal figures, and Dera Ghazi Khan reports an increase of 44 per cent. on the decennial average. The extension of cultivation is due to timely running of the canals and seasonable rainfall. The outturn was average in Rohtak, Mooltan and Muzaffargarh, and below average in Dehra Ghazi Khan. The other districts are unimportant. The total outturn of seed is estimated at 4,720,700 seers against 1,704,400 seers in 1902. The yield of dye is 731,300 seers compared with 419 100 seers last year.

PUNJAB COTTON.

The final forecast of the cotton crop of the Punjab for the year 1903, is as under:—Area.—The total area under cotton as actually ascertained is 1, 253,100 acres against 1,193,300 reported last year. The figures are the largest on record, the previous highest being 1 215,400 acres in 1900, which included 43,000 acres on account of the Frontier Province. The Delhi Division shows a large contraction throughout in the unirrigated area, due to the late arrival of the monsoon rains.

The sole increase is in the irrigated area of the Hissar District. The Jullundur Division similarly exhibits a slight decrease in area. The crop is not an important one in this Division. In the Lahore Division, the Lahore and Montgomery Districts show large increases of 15,500 and 41 500 acres respectively, attributed to heavy showers at sowing time in the spring; a good supply of water in the Bari Doab Canal; extensions of canal irrigation in Lahore and good floods in Montgomery. The other districts show no differences calling for remark. In the Rawalpindi Division, there are increases in area in Rawalpindi and Jhelum. As in the Jullundur Division the crop is of minor importance.

In the Mooltan Division Mooltan which fared badly last year, returns 93,500 acres compared with 44,900 acres in 1902. There was a good supply of canal water in the spring. The increase in the Lyallpur Colony cannot be stated with exactness, as the Colony figures have hitherto been included in Jhang and Gujranwala. They are shown separately this year, and there must be an additional area of almost 100,000 acres under cotton, to be ascribed to good prices and to the suitability of the soil to the crop. The late spring rains were favourable for sowings throughout the Central and North Punjab, with the result that the increase in these parts of the Province more than compensated for the deficiency in the Delhi Division.

Outturn.—The unirrigated crop has been very disappointing. Yield in the south-eastern districts of the Delhi Division owing to insufficient rain in September. The outturn has also been considerably below the average in remainder of the dry area of the Delhi Division. Taking the rest of the Province as a whole, the late rains caused late flowering, and excessive rain in some districts was also prejudicial to the yield. A few districts report high winds at flowering time. Lahore alone reports an outturn above the average. Gurdaspur Gujrat, Shahpur and Ferozepore return average yields, and Mooltan and the Chenab Colony are only a little below normal. Owing to fairly satisfactory conditions in the most important districts the estimated yield work, out to 270,153 bales against 229,005 in 1902 (when the outturn was also indifferent) and a decennial average of 183,203.

Prices.—In Delhi cotton sold at about 7 seers up to October, with the exception of a drop to 7 1-2 and 8 seers in December, January and February. The price rose to 5 3-4 seers at the end of November, as compared with 7 1-2 seers at the same time in 1902 Amritsar exhibits similar changes, the prices being on the whole, lower throughout. The closing rate is 6 1-4 seers as against 8 seers a twelve month ago.

PUNJAB WHEAT.

The first forecast of the wheat crop of the Punjab for the year 1903-04, is as under:—The district estimates show that an area of 7,782,300 acres has been brought under wheat up to the end of November. This is 9·5 per cent. above the area finally ascertained last year, the increase being 10·6 per cent. for irrigated land and 8·2 per cent. for unirrigated land. The only material decrease is one of 11 per cent. in the Delhi District. The largest increases are in Mooltan (6·4 per cent.), Montgomery, Sialkot, and Shahpur (all about 25 per cent.) In Mooltan the canals ran well, and there were good floods in the Chenab. The estimates would show sowings equal to those in the record year of 1900-01. The conditions at sowing time were distinctly favourable. Good rain fell throughout the Provinces on the 11th, 12th and 13th September, the amount received being above the normal at most of the recording stations, and much in excess in the Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Gujrat Districts. The only marked exceptions were the Delhi and Gurgaon Districts and the Muktsar and Fazilka Tahsils of the Ferozepore Districts. A few scattered showers also fell on the 17th and 18th of September and early in October. The crop is reported in good condition at present.

PUNJAB RAPESEED.

The first forecast of the rapeseed crop in the Punjab for the year 1903-04 states:—It is estimated that 1,071 800 acres have been sown with rapeseed as compared with 933,100 acres last year. The season, which has thus far been a favourable one, has been fully discussed in the first wheat forecast. Increases are general, the highest being in the Shahpur, Ferozepore and Mooltan Districts. Shortages are reported from Delhi, Kangra and Gujranwala.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 29TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has generally fallen the fall, having been brisk in the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana, and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Indora, Saugor, Malegaon and Bangalore. The barometer is about normal or below it all over the country lying to the south of the Latitude of Bombay the deficiency being greatest in the Madras Presidency where it ranges from 05 to 15.

Winds are south westerly to north westerly in the Punjab and United Provinces and at Bhavnagar, Malegaon, Bellary, Madras and Negapatam, while calms and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Belgaum and Secunderabad.

Temperature.—The variations of both day and night temperatures show a defect of from 5° to 11° at several stations to the north of Latitude 19°. The maximum varied from 89° at Mangalore to 68° at Lahore and the minimum from 74° at Cochin to 37° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the south of the Peninsula.

Rain amounting to about three inches fell at Negapatam and light to moderate showers at Colombo, Madras and Trichinopoli.

Weather.—A small depression lies to the E.S.E. of Negapatam in the Bay and weather in the Madras Presidency and Mysore and on the Malabar Coast is unsettled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

SINCE Lord Wolseley quitted office he has on more than one occasions stated that his advice as the highest military authority and expert adviser of the Government was constantly ignored during the period he was Commander-in-chief, and there is little doubt that during the past eight years the politician has overruled the expert on many important points, as the late Prime Minister told us was "inevitable." In fact, except occasionally when matters of military discipline have been brought to notice, the Parliamentary representatives of the War Office have scrupulously avoided stating what the opinion of the Commander-in-chief really was when the subject involved the spending of money. We doubt very much if Mr. Balfour has held the same view during the time his party has been in office as he did on the occasion of the "cordite" question on the 21st June 1895, as regards giving details to Parliament as to the reserve of war materiel. At that time, it will be remembered, Mr. Brodrick moved the reduction of the salary of the Liberal War Minister on account of the alleged insufficiency of small-arm ammunition. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman protested that there was sufficient, and based his statement on the assurance of the Adjutant-General, Sir Redvers Buller, and the Director-General of Artillery, that the supply was ample, and if Sir Henry had refused to budge from that position, the House of Commons would probably have been satisfied. Mr. Balfour however urged that "the time for secrecy in such matters had gone by and that details ought to be given."

It would be interesting to know if the question had been raised in the House of Commons as to the amount of small-arm ammunition in store three months before the Boer War, whether Lord Lansdowne would have found it convenient to give details. In June 1895 however, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman condescended to give particulars, and it transpired that there were only 400 rounds per rifle for 110,000 Regulars, and that the whole stock in the country amounted to not more than 100,000,000 cartridges. Evidence was then given that on the outbreak of the war with China, Japan had 700,000,000 rounds in reserve. When the division took place on the "cordite" question the Opposition had 132 votes against 125 for the Liberals, who went out of office on this issue, although, apart from the question of the reserve of ammunition, the dissolution of the Government had been imminent for some time. After the late Lord Salisbury's Government had been in office a few days, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, on the occasion of £4,000,000 being voted for the Army on the 2nd July 1895, contended that the question of reserve ammunition was one to be decided by the War Minister acting on the authority of his "expert advisers." Sir Henry further stated that he had relied on these advisers, but that as a matter of fact the Liberal Government had actually increased by seventy-five per cent, the amount proposed by them, and that the Adjutant-General had maintained that the amount in reserve would equip the whole defensive force that could be mobilised in the country. Mr. Balfour however urged at the time that when financial considerations were brought into matters of this kind "technical advisers" were often obliged to work with "one hand tied behind their back."

Yet there is no doubt that this was the way Lord Wolseley had to work when he became Commander-in-chief in the autumn of 1895. It must not be forgotten that of the 172,000,000 rounds of ammunition in stock in 1899, 66,000,000, or more than one-third of it, was useless, for the reasons given in evidence before the War Commission. In fact, it will be seen that as regards rifle cartridges the late Lord Salisbury's Government were almost as culpable as the Liberals, whom they turned out of power on this very question, although it can be said for Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman that he was able to state in Parliament that he was grieved that the House of Commons declined to accept, on the 21st June 1895, the definite and solemn assurance given him by his principal military advisers, both in writing and by word of mouth. In these circumstances the country will do well to insist as we have already urged that a detailed statement of our reserve of war "materiel" be given to the House of Commons with the Army Estimates especially as Mr. Balfour stated eight years and a half ago that there should be no secret regarding such matters when discussing the "cordite" question. Mr. Balfour must be kept to his opinion and the public should insist on knowing whether the contents of our military storehouses are adequate.

The Admiralty have ordered that in future the gun mounting and torpedo trials of a new ship are to be so arranged that they can take place at the same time as the steam trials. This will be a great economy, as in such ports as Chatham it not infrequently happens that there are two sets of trials, which necessitate a battleship or cruiser going from the Chatham to the North Sea a second time with all the attendant expenses of coal and labour supplies and a considerable loss of time. Hitherto, also, it has been the custom not to carry out torpedo trials until after commissioning, but this will now be completed before the pendant is hoisted. The rule is to be absolute and not to be departed from without the permission of my lord's being specially obtained, and is to apply to contract as well as dockyard built ships.

Revised instructions have been issued in regard to the allocation of cabin accommodation in ships fitted as flagships. When there is no admiral on board the captain will occupy the flag officer's accommodation. The executive officer will occupy the captain's cabins, except his watch cabin, and the secretary's and flaglieutenant's cabins may then be occupied by other officers to whom special cabins are appropriated choice being made in all cases strictly by seniority. Special cabins are to be appropriated to the executive officer, the navigating officer, the chaplain, medical, accountant, and engineer officers, whose particular, duties are to guide the selection. All the other wardroom officers are to occupy numbered cabins according to seniority, with the exception of the second engineer officer, to whom a special one appropiate to his duties, is to be alloted; and the subaltern of Marines will have preference over an assistant paymaster of over six years' seniority. These latter officers are now to be considered wardroom officers in all other respects than in cabin accommodation. All warrant officers, except those borne for quarter deck duties, are also to occupy numbered cabins according to seniority, and not, as hitherto, specially alloted ones. Any spare cabins in the ship can be occupied by junior officers at the discretion of the captain.

It has been decided to consider the fitting-up on the old hulk Jumna, which will be remembered as one of the old Imperial Indian troopships, and which is now lying at Kethole Reach, on the Medway, as a coal hulk to replace the coal hulks Forte and Mercury at Sheerness. This will give additional accommodation for coal at this port. The Jumna served the Naval ordnance store department as a floating magazine at Chatham, where she was moored in the river for several years. Later she was surveyed with a view of fitting her up as a boys' stationary training ship.

The battleship "Ivan Slatoust," which has just been laid down at Sebastopol for the Russian Black Sea Fleet, will be of the following dimensions:—Displacement, 12,733 tons; maximum length 388 feet; beam 74 feet; and draught, 27 feet; The armament will consist of 46 guns of various calibres and of five submarine mining-apparatus. The rate of speed to be attained will be 16 knots. The crew will consist of 40 officers and 800 men.

It is exceedingly gratifying to find that the official trials of the "Libertad" have been of so very satisfactory a nature. Nominally, the two ships were credited with having a maximum speed of 19 knots, but during a six hours' trial at full power last week the "Libertad" succeeded in making six runs over the measured mile at the rate of 202 knots," so that this country may at length boast without fear of contradiction, that it possesses the fastest battleship afloat. And with the further assurance that the "Libertad" is more heavily armed than any ship of her tonnage we seem to have really secured a notable bargain. It was to be wished, however, that these vessels were the product of the Admiralty designing offices and of naval construction generally. As the man who was their designer is now at the head of the Constructive Department at the Admiralty, we may hope that his influence will result in some farther advance along the same lines. Italy has always manifested a keen desire to possess the fastest ships of any nation in the world, and she is at this moment building four battleships of about 800 tons greater displacement than that of the "Libertad," designed to have a maximum speed of 22 knots. Two of these are nearing completion and it is certain that the eyes of the naval experts of every civilised nation will be eagerly on the watch, when their machinery trials begin, to note whether this anticipated high speed is attained.

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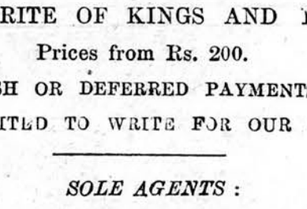

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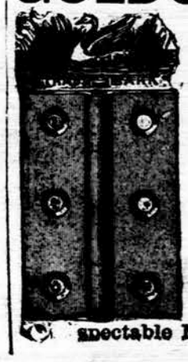

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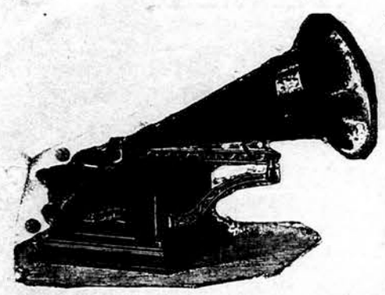

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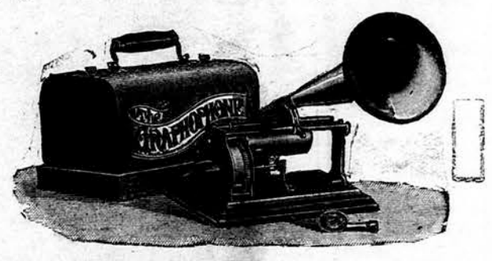

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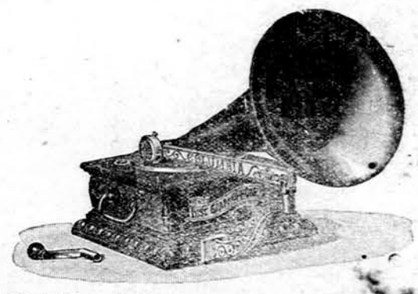

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together ; in the same trench their bodies were laid ; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust ; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory ? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured" ? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me ;
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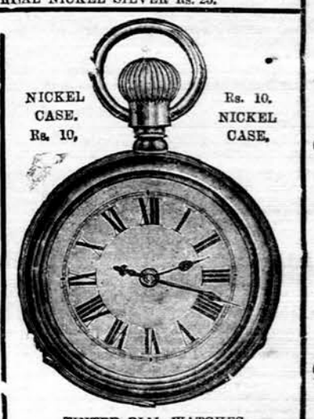

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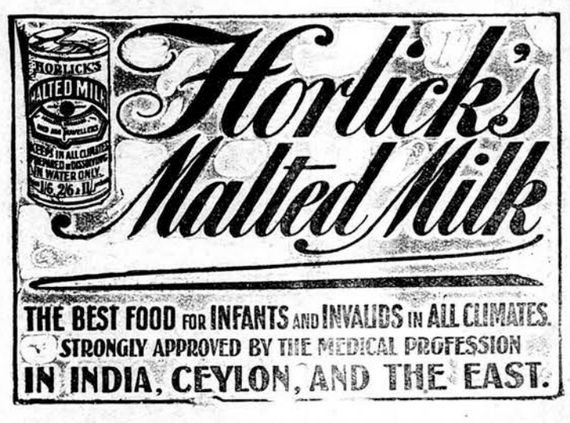

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